

## The Front Page

THE appearance this week of a cheap pocket-size paper-bound volume of 123 pages—a Pelican Book, to be exact,—may seem to some a strange thing to be ranked among the major events of the week and to receive comment in a leading item in this column. Nevertheless we propose to maintain that the publication of the *Anthology of Canadian Poetry (English)*, edited by Ralph Gustafson is by the strictest standard that kind of event, and that great consequences will flow from it. In the first place the Pelicans have an enormous circulation in Great Britain, among the kind of people who will most readily admit that this is an important collection and could only have been made out of the poetic literature of a country in which the sap of a rich imaginative energy has long been, and still is, flowing freely. This *Anthology*, because of its sustained high level of accomplishment together with its extreme accessibility, will go a long way to check the occasionally insufferable condescension of the British intellectual towards the Canadian; and we particularly urge our friends in the Canadian forces overseas to keep a copy handy as a weapon of self-defence.

A majority of the poets represented, including Mr. Gustafson himself, have appeared at various times in SATURDAY NIGHT. There are, however, a few among the younger writers whose verse when successful has an astringent quality which we dare not admit too often to our columns for fear of hurting the susceptibilities of our more conservative readers. It is not surprising that the poetry of a between-two-wars generation should be deeply impressed with the cruelty and futility of life—cruelty and futility which exist, but are not incompatible with the nobility and beauty on which other generations of poets lavish their verse. No Canadian poet before 1929 could, for example, have written a "Soliloquy" like that of Mr. Frederick E. Laight on depression years on the prairies, but no Canadian poet at any time has achieved a much deeper intensity of feeling than is in his closing lines:

These comforts only have I for my pain—  
The frantic laws of statesmen bowed with  
cares  
To feed me, and the slow, pathetic prayers  
Of godly men that somehow it shall rain.

## Mr. King's Ministers

THE air forces of the United Nations may, it now seems, relieve Mr. King of the necessity of deciding between his Quebec following and his eight-provinces following on the matter of conscription. Germany is about to be defeated in the air, and nobody has ever suggested that conscription was any good as a means of raising an air force. A series of Cologne raids is likely to distract the attention of the public—that of the high military strategists may already have been distracted—from the idea of a land invasion of Germany on the western side; and if it becomes apparent that the chief use of the forces now in Great Britain will be to serve as an army of occupation the problem of conscription will fade rather rapidly into the background.

On this reading of the situation, the real destinies of Canada are at the moment in the hands, not of Mr. King himself, but of the three or four most powerful and most widely trusted of his English-speaking lieutenants—the men who could by putting their names to a ten-word letter compel Mr. King either to resign or to make overseas conscription effective tomorrow if they believed that to be in the best interests of the Dominion. It is a popular attitude at the moment to represent Mr. King as concerned only for the interests of the Liberal party. We do not regard that as a fair description of the Prime Minister, though it must be admitted that a dominant article of his faith is the idea that in times of crisis any other than a Liberal Government is a disaster for the Dominion. But we repeat



BUSINESS IS DONE IN STRANGE PLACES IN ENGLAND TO-DAY:  
A CURBSTONE SHOE DISPLAY ATTRACTS THIS SHOPPER'S EYE.

that in this situation the decisive power is in the hands of three or four of his Ministers, who could form a conscriptionist cabinet with or without Mr. King on any day that they might choose to do so; and the theory that these men would refuse to adopt a policy which they honestly believed to be vital to the best interests of the nation and cling to one which they believed to be wrong, merely out of party spirit or personal loyalty to Mr. King, is somewhat more than we can credit.

If it should again come to appear that a protracted land struggle is inevitable for the final defeat and complete reduction of Germany, then the overseas conscription issue will have to be faced by any Government which may then be in power—and to be faced, more seriously than it has been, by French Canada. In the meanwhile it would material-

ly advance the cause of national unity if tangible evidence could be presented of the change of view which is claimed to have taken place in French-Canadian opinion and to have caused it to have no repugnance to compulsory service anywhere in the American hemisphere. The actual use of Canadian compulsory-service forces in Alaska or at any other danger-point in the hemisphere a use which we believe would evoke no protest whatever from Quebec—would be very valuable.

## Sateve is Gone

OUR readers know our opinion of the editorial policies of the *Saturday Evening Post*, but we may have failed to mention that we always admired its cover designs. Both its editorial policies and its cover designs have

## Why Universities

See Gilbert Norwood's article, page 29

now disappeared, the former to be replaced by no policy at all, and the latter by the kind of cover design that one associates with the "Confessions" section of the newsstand. Noting also that the current successes in the magazine field are periodicals with one four-letter word for their name, and that their own name contains one such word, the publishers have decided that the words "Saturday Evening" are redundant, cumbersome and altogether unfortunate, and have reduced them to very small type while promoting "Post" to large.

We feel like one who has been attending the obsequies of a friend with whom he has had some violent quarrels, but who he knows was a good fellow at heart. It begins to look as if, outside of his peculiar views about the British Empire, the Jews and President Roosevelt, Mr. Wesley Winans Stout may have been a pretty good editor after all.

As the new weekly is not in the least like the old one and does not even call itself by the same name, we can see no conceivable reason why the Price Ceiling people should continue to insist on its being sold at the same price. The *Post*, with no editorial policy, a cover aimed at the pop-shop trade, and a price of ten cents, is not the *Saturday Evening Post*, with an anti-Roosevelt tirade in every issue, a witty and urbane cover, and a price of one nickel.

## Symbol of Dominance

THE compelling reason why the English-speaking majority in the Dominion of Canada should hesitate a long time before imposing overseas conscription on the province of Quebec has been expressed in a dozen words by several French-Canadians who have sought to make the position of French Canada intelligible to their fellow-countrymen. It is the simple fact that conscription, for a kind of military service which he regards as being capable of being directed more to the defence of the Empire than to that of Canada, has become to the French Canadian the "symbol of dominance," the outstanding proof of the intention of the English-speaking majority to exercise their majority power no matter how repugnant the results may be to the minority.

The trouble is that the great majority of English-speaking Canadians are not conscious of exercising this "dominance," and do not understand why the minority should regard it as such. They are convinced in their own minds that what they are advocating is in the best interests of Canada, and they cannot understand why anybody with a somewhat different approach to the question should regard it as being in the best interests merely of something else which though it includes Canada is nevertheless not Canada, is different from Canada, and may have different interests from those of Canada. Yet there is nothing in the minority view which makes it inherently impossible, and we cannot be greatly surprised at French-Canadians holding it, even though we may believe it to be wrong. After all, the first war outside of the American hemisphere to which Canada contributed troops and money, though not it is true by conscription, was the war against the Boers, and it was and is extremely difficult to convince Quebec that that was to defend Canada.

The nature of the Empire, the nature of international relations throughout the world, and the attitudes and beliefs of the English-speaking majority in Canada, have all changed very greatly since the Boer War; and we of the English-speaking majority have no difficulty in convincing ourselves that in sending men to Great Britain or Hongkong or Australia or Libya we are defending Canada just as directly, and much more effectively, than if we merely sat behind the guns of our own border fortifications. But we can see into our own minds, and the French Canadians can

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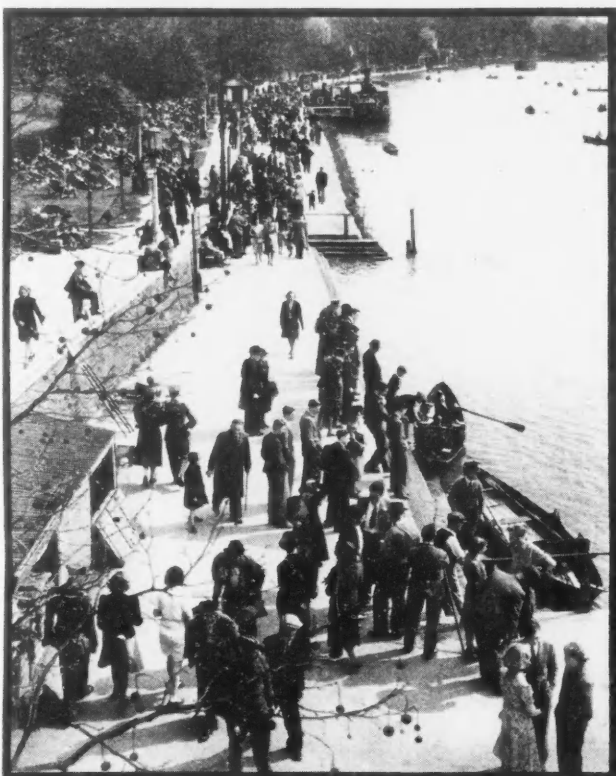
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After you finish reading SATURDAY NIGHT why not mail to a member of the fighting services in Canada or Overseas. Just paste address label over your own—affix 2c stamp up to 44 pages, 3c for a larger issue — and mail. It will be appreciated — immensely.

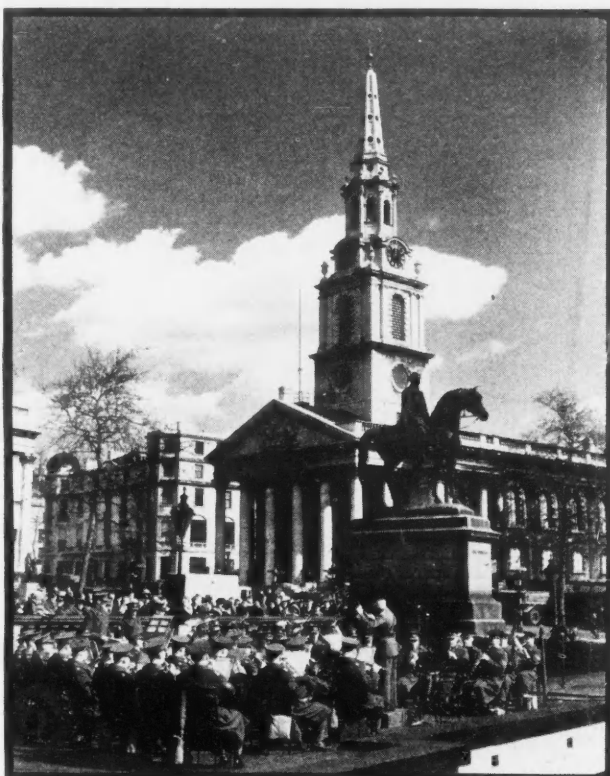




With "the top of the ridge on the road to victory in sight", Britons feel justified in taking a little relaxation in the Spring sunshine. Here workers enjoy "a day off" beside the Thames.



Seaside resorts are "out" for the duration but London takes full advantage of river boating.



Here the band of H.M. Grenadier Guards plays to an appreciative audience in a London park.



But the Spring sun also shines on grim reminders of a Britain still at war: a view of Watling and Friday Sts., looking toward St. Paul's Cathedral, shows extensive damage by the Luftwaffe.

## DEAR MR. EDITOR

### French Canada's Stand

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

SUCH a representation of French-Canadian thought as the article of Mr. Jean Louis Gagnon in your issue of May 16 not the first of its kind in SATURDAY NIGHT is a proof of your objectivity in enlightening the Canadian public on questions of the first importance.

It is of course difficult to present in a single page a complete statement regarding such a complex question as the French-Canadian attitude towards conscription. But some comment is demanded by Mr. Gagnon's statement that "With appropriate teaching, appealing to the intelligence, instead of a stupid unimaginative propaganda, it would be possible to make Quebec understand..." This statement suggests that all the No voters are biased or ignorant, and such is not the case.

The French-Canadian opposition to compulsory military service overseas is based on principles of national as well as international scope, and not on sentiment alone. Give the French-Canadians evidence that overseas service imposes itself as a strict obligation of justice or expediency, and they will readily conscript their sons

for foreign warfare. The challenge stands: Can this evidence be produced or not?

As a matter of fact, it has not been produced so far. On the contrary, French-Canadians gather, from the efforts to force conscription, that it is not promoted by a spirit which guarantees a more effective war effort among the United Nations of Canada. Not even Mr. Gagnon's proposal of a more intelligent propaganda for a French-Canadian conversion to conscription will work. If English writing and teaching on this topic is merely propaganda, it is doomed to fail. What it must be is the sincere expression of understanding, inspired by an open mind, ready to hear and discuss the viewpoint of the French-Canadians.

Articles such as Mr. Gagnon's are a step towards mutual understanding. Could not this practice be more universally adopted in English publications? Similarly, could not writers of English origin present articles to such French publications as *Relations*, *L'Action Catholique*, *L'Action Nationale*, *Le Devoir*, *Le Droit*?

Montreal, Que.

A. REUBEN.

### Heartburn in Childs

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"NOW my plan," said Miss A., "would be simply to lend-lease Quebec to the United States for the duration of the war."

"But good gracious, you couldn't do a thing like that!" I said.

"I don't see why not," Miss A. said. "After all we've had the whole responsibility ever since Confederation. It doesn't seem to me that it would hurt Washington to mind Quebec for a little while and give Ottawa a little rest."

"But you can't just push Quebec off on the neighbors that way," I said indignantly. "After all Quebec would probably have something to say about it."

"Oh, Quebec wouldn't mind," Miss A. said lightly. She opened her paper table napkin and spread it on her lap. "I think I understand French Canada better than you do," she reminded me; "after all, I've lived there." (This is true. Miss A. spent nearly a week in Quebec Province some years ago, gathering material for a paper on the Art of the Hand-hooked Rug.) "Quebec would get a nice little vacation from the British Empire," she went on, "and we'd get a much-needed holiday from Quebec, and by the time we all came together again we'd appreciate each other all the more. Besides it isn't as though it were a final separation. I mean, we could always keep in touch by telephone."

"Oh sure," I said, "call them up on Dominion Day and tell them how much we're missing them."

Miss A. nodded. "Of course we'd notice the difference. The place would seem strangely empty and quiet without Quebec, especially at first. But after all you have to make certain sacrifices in war-time."

The waitress came with the sugar bowl and Miss A. absently took six lumps, dropping three in her coffee and three in her hand-bag. "Now let's see," she said, picking up the menu, "what do you want, fruit cup-cake or butterscotch pie?"

"Butterscotch pie," I said, but Miss A. shook her head. "You'd be much better off with the cup-cake," she said, "I always find I get heartburn from butterscotch pie."

The waitress went away with Miss A.'s two orders for fruit-cup-cake. "But I don't see," I began. "What you don't see," Miss A. said impatiently, "is that in this country you represent a suppressed political majority."

"What I don't see," I said, "is why I should have to take cup-cake just because you get heartburn from butterscotch pie."

"Oh, that!" Miss A. said. She considered this a moment, then she said impressively: "In other words, you refuse to see that what affects others is bound to affect yourself. You think that by exercising your democratic right to say No to cup-cake you can force your own choice on others more experienced and far-sighted than yourself."

"I do not," I said, stung by this injustice. "I don't care whether you take cup-cake or butterscotch pie or wall-paper paste."

"Exactly!" Miss A. said, delighted. "The point of view of blind stubborn isolation. The voice of noisy irresponsible extremism..."

"Two cup cakes," the waitress said. She put the two cup-cakes on the table and I pushed mine across to Miss A. "You can have my cup-cake," I said crossly, "and eat it too."

"Well, if that's the way you feel about it," Miss A. said. She wrapped my cup-cake in a paper napkin and dropped it in her hand-satchel. "Mustn't waste anything in war-time," she said cheerily. "Now, let's see, what was I going to say? Oh yes. You've heard the saying that when tail wags dog it's news. Well in this country it's going to be news when dog wags tail..."

### SATURDAY NIGHT

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FOR

# THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

not see into our minds, and we have no right to be surprised that they are not convinced of the singleness of our purpose and the completeness of our concentration upon the interests of Canada.

And if the French-Canadians cannot see into our minds, it is equally true that we, or at least the great majority of us, have very little power to see into theirs. It is not true, as is sometimes asserted, that either the English-speaking majority or in earlier days the British authority has sought (except for short periods of misguided effort) either to Anglicize or to Protestantize the French Canadians. Yet a great many of us expect them to be Anglicized, if not Protestantized, and are surprised and distressed when confronted with very strong evidence that they are not. A New

## TODAY

**T**ODAY: Whose air is terror and whose sky is doom, Whose dreams are built of steel and strategy, Of boys on wings, and men beneath the moon On alien oceans and in flaming forts . . . And a loud gong sounding And the wind blowing it our way.

over the world the striking of a gong, Wind blowing it our way! Wave after wave of violent, summoning sound Striking this crucial moment out of time; And streets alive with politicians' brawls, And older voices on the oldest streets Old streets of fearless pioneers — Protesters what they will or will not do.

We, of all people, waiting for a sign! Are we a country that has lost its way, Whose tribes are separate and wandering? Who is this man of destiny The divine statesman out of yearning dreams Who should unite us as a living soul? What are we waiting for As the gong strikes the hour and the wind gathers force?

Today: Let us summon Ourselves to meet the hour. Exultantly let us summon Ourselves As one voice speaking, as a people moving together. Land's end to Land's end, a people whole; A country sure of its predestined goal, Meeting the fiery dawn of this our day, Let us make answer!

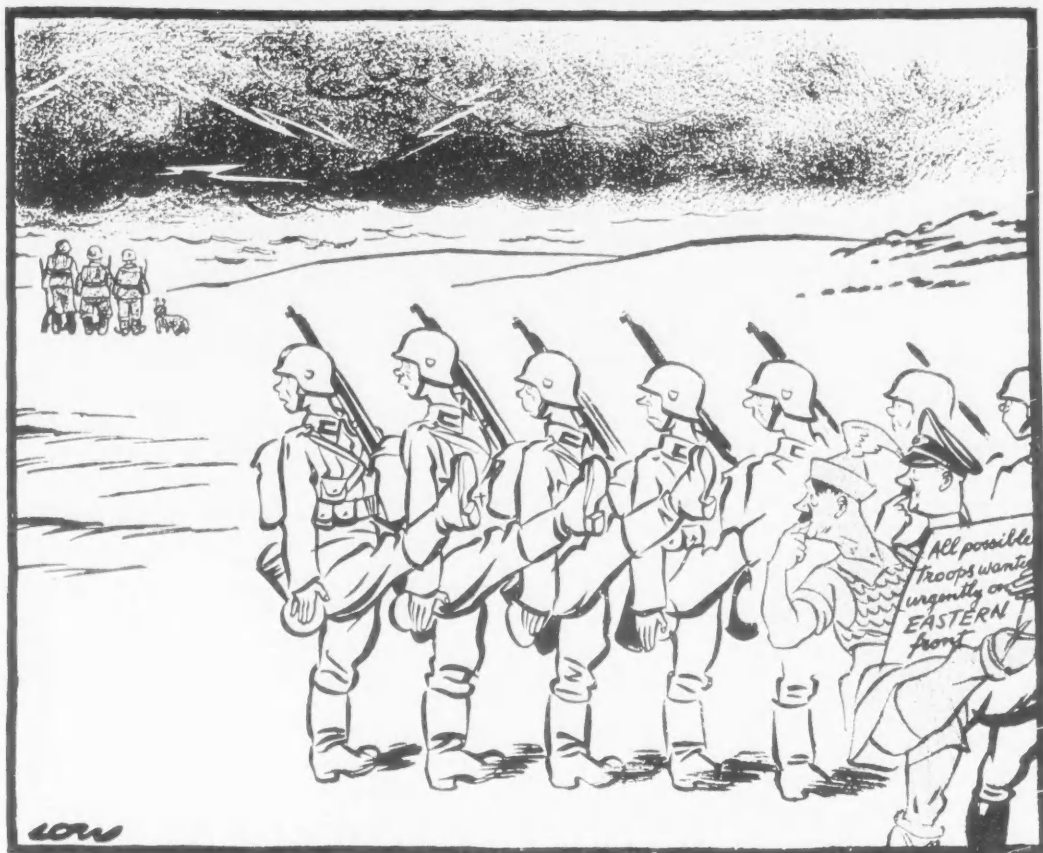
KATHERINE HALE.

Yorker of French Canadian origin, Mr. Burton Leblond, writing in the *Virginia Quarterly*, remarked recently that the object of the French-Canadians has been to bring about in Canada a unity between the two races without either of them being dominated by the other, whereas that of the majority had been inspired by the ideas of domination and eventual assimilation. This is not true of the wiser minds among the Canadian majority in any period, but it is truer than we like to think of a very large element in that majority. And it is to be feared that in the mind of that element the demand for the conscription of Quebec for overseas service is to no small extent what some French Canadians have called it — a symbol of dominance.

## Basis of Democracy

**W**E HAVE received, without any particular surprise, a considerable number of letters contravening our view that six Ontario provincial constituencies ought not to be deprived of their representation for several years running, and upholding the contention of the two Toronto newspapers which are arguing against by-elections. We are however a little surprised to find that most of our correspondents fall back upon the contention that representation in the legislative body is of no demonstrable value to the elector anyhow, and that the six Ontario constituencies are not really being deprived of anything of importance. This is so complete a denial of democracy, so complete an acceptance of the very essence of fascism, that it is distinctly disturbing to find it being put forward, in evident good faith and with no realization of its import, by serious students of public affairs in Canada.

One of these correspondents writes as if the value of having a representative in the legislature consisted in having somebody "for John Jones to see about getting the job of Division Court Bailiff," or somebody to arrange an appointment for a deputation to see the



ALL DISQUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Premier, or somebody to open the village's new community hall. He assumes that the members of the Legislature "have just about as much influence on legislation as the man in the moon." This is a gross exaggeration. The influence of the individual member upon legislation varies with his ability, energy and independence, and in no case is it as great as we should like to see it; but it is not completely negligible, least of all in the case of members not belonging to the Government party. And anyhow the way to restore it to its former value is certainly not to act as if it were already extinct.

The fundamental premise of democracy is that the legislature represents the electors and that all electors wherever situated have a right to be represented in that legislature. It is for that reason that we go to enormous expense to hold elections in the remotest parts of the country. If that is true we should not allow expense to prevent us from providing representation for many thousand Ontario electors who have been deprived of their representation for over two years and are likely to be deprived of it for four years or more. To question what good their representation does them is simply to question the fundamental basis of representative democracy. Quite a number of people seem perfectly ready to question it, not only in Italy and Germany, but in this country. SATURDAY NIGHT is not.

## Life and Sacrifice

**W**E QUESTION the wisdom of the policy adopted by President Alexander Walker of the Canadian Legion in linking up the idea of sacrifice with the idea of compulsory military service. It is true that Mr. Walker uses the phrase "compulsory universal service," and says that until we get that kind of compulsory service "it is rank hypocrisy for us in this country to talk about making sacrifices;" and he adds that the great majority of us have told the Government that it can "conscript all of us for service anywhere," which presumably does not refer to military service alone since many of us are physically unsuitable for that form. Nevertheless it so happens that military service is about all that the public has in mind in this connection at the moment and is about all that Mr. Walker will be taken as referring to. It is, we are sure, all that the *Montreal Gazette* was referring to when it strongly endorsed Mr. Walker's utterances, for we are quite sure that anything resembling compulsory service in industry or agriculture (which would obviously involve the taking of those processes out of the hands of private management) would be most repugnant to the *Gazette's* free-enterprise soul.

The idea that a nation can acquire the merit of sacrifice merely by compelling a small proportion of its population to run the risk of being killed in battle does not appear to us entirely logical. We quite agree that Canada has thus far — with the exception of her volunteer soldiers — done practically nothing that would entitle her to claim that she was making sac-

rifices; but we are not convinced that she will acquire that right merely by the adoption of the kind of purely military conscription which the *Gazette* would approve and which Mr. Walker evidently had chiefly in mind, since he uses the phrase "sacrifice can only be applied to one thing — life itself." The unfortunate point is that life can only be sacrificed by the individual who loses it, and in an indirect sense (which Mr. Walker no doubt had also in mind) by the people who love him and are closely associated with him. To talk as if the compulsory sending of a few thousand more residents of Quebec to the external scenes of conflict would entitle the other eight provinces to claim that they were making a "sacrifice" is rather absurd.

There is much to be said for compulsory selective service, and probably much also for compulsory universal service if Mr. Walker would tell us what that means. But there is not enough in either of them to make all the difference between national sacrifice and no national sacrifice. Except in rhetorical speeches and editorials.

## The Polish Legion

**W**HEN the Polish Legion left Owen Sound recently for active service, His Honor Judge G. W. Morley of that city told the men of the Legion, in a broadcast address: "The Poles know that Hitler's war is an attempt to exterminate our Western world. Only in Poland has this attempt been carried out with utter ruthlessness." The extermination of the Polish race has been attempted several times before; it was Bismarck, not Hitler, who said, "Beat the Poles, drive them to be sick of life. They must be exterminated." Yet, despite all attempts in the past, when Poland as on three occasions was partitioned and for many years did not appear on maps of Europe, the Poles remained a conscious people, strengthened by suffering and determined to overthrow their conquerors.

The departure of the Polish Legion from Canada is a reminder of the determination these people have to be free again. The German army conquered Poland, but at great cost and against fierce resistance (Warsaw held out for almost a month); since then they have carried out the most brutal and inhuman policy of extermination in Poland, and for that the price will be much greater. Today Polish soldiers fight in Libya and in Russia; the exploits of Polish squadrons stationed in England are becoming legendary. Canada should be proud to have had such men training in this country. Perhaps, also, it has helped Canadians to realize, when they consider the number of armies-in-exile in the Dominion that Canada is no longer an unimportant, isolated country. And when they think of how the Polish soldier must have felt while living here, contrasting in his own mind the freedom of his present surroundings with the oppression endured by his compatriots in Poland, Canadians should realize more strongly and concretely that liberty is not a gift but a victory.

# THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

**A**N ADVERTISER in the New York *Herald-Tribune* cries aloud, "Are you floundering for lack of Guidance?" Ottawa sufferers please write.

A New York drama critic says "The owl has moments of almost unbearable similarity to Alexander Woolcott." We suppose there is no effectual way of commiserating with the owl.

A bull-fighter in Mexico City who gave a bad performance was arrested recently and fined \$2,000. Hope springs from the event. There are some wrestlers we wot of — and baseball umpires.

## CAN'T LET HIM ALONE

Oh, weep for Willson Woodside who explains the War's position In radiant, snappy paragraphs of noble erudition, Who knows the ills of Germany (Oh admirable man!) The armor and the armament of cruisers in Japan.

Oh, weep for Willson Woodside who in mellow, pleasing tone Delivers him of comment before the microphone, Elucidates the strategy of Timoshenko's forces And deprecates the evil of Laval's malleous courses. Oh, weep for Willson Woodside! When his earnest labor ends And he appears in soup-and-fish to dine with gentle friends, And stands beside the hostess with a cocktail in his hand And meets a new acquaintance with a smile serene and bland, That senseless new acquaintance says to him in accent sleek "Just give us now the low-down in the case of Martinique."

New South Wales has banned the use of stiff shirts for the duration of the war, thus releasing three hundred laundry workers for active service in the army. Shyly, Nick came in here to ask if anything could be done about stuffed shirts, right here in Canada.

Solemn declaration by The Truro Daily *News*: "Every Province has a certain percentage of barbarians." Surely. In this Province, all who disagree with U.S.

The European weather-fish is said to show uneasiness at signs of an approaching storm. What? A fish with the rheumatism!

## FROM WHOLESALE TO RETAIL

(Calling Mr. J. V. McAre!)!

When weary of the daily news Of twice ten thousand slain, Of fight at sea, of bombing crews, Of fiercely persecuted Jews, On Poland's bloody plain:

Ah, then we turn with eager sighs For comfort to a book Wherein one single blackguard dies And one urbane detective tries The murderer to hook.

Now in the matter of strawberries. They grow here. In mid-June they will be perfect in looks and flavor. If you have the ever-bearing variety you may enjoy them all summer. This Column enjoys them, but we don't rush the season. We refuse to buy Louisiana berries. For one reason, they're not as good as our own and they cost eighteen or nineteen cents for a weeny-teeny box. For another reason they take Canadian funds out of the country at a time when such funds are needed at home. Now you know how moral we feel. But only last night a girl who lives in a boarding house said "I'm awfully fond of strawberries. We've had them every day for weeks." The world is changing. When we boarded the most we could hope for was stewed prunes.

NIGHT

WEEKLY

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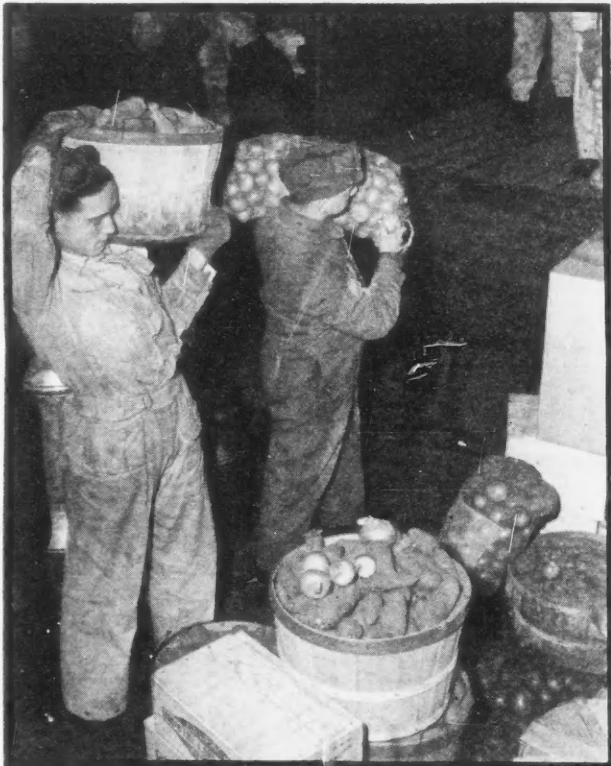


# Canada's Soldiers Eat What Is Good For Them

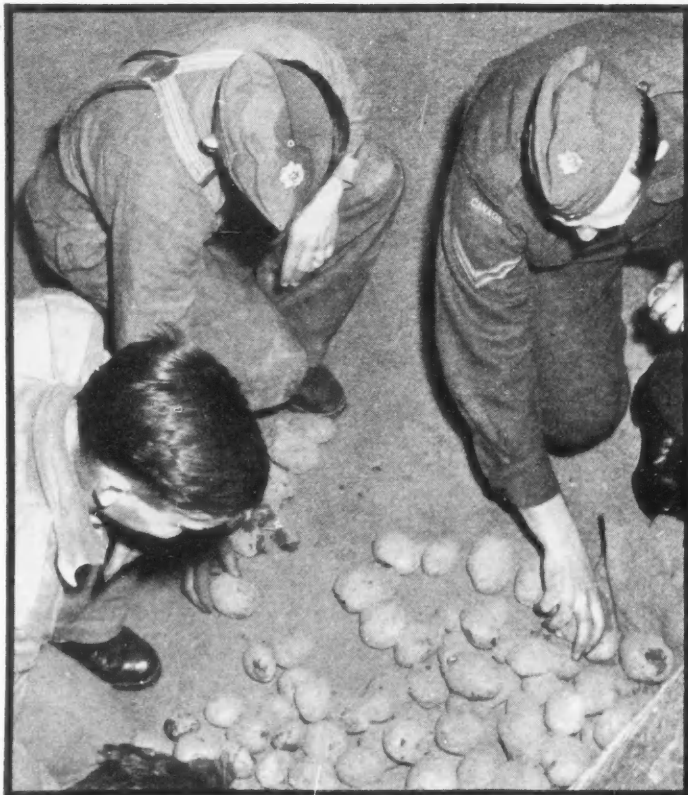
BY RALPH MITCHELL



Jack ashore has choice of anything in stock, to compensate for hardships he meets at sea.



The Army shops daily for fresh vegetables. Here carrots, onions go aboard a depot truck.



Inspecting the spuds. An Army Service corporal tells his men how to make a selection.

NO AMOUNT of mechanization will ever detract from the truth of the statement that an army moves on its stomach. "When do we eat?" is still the soldiers' favorite query and, judging by the interest centred on the food section of the train of army exhibits which toured Canada recently, "What do they eat?" is the general public's No. 1 question about army life.

The business of feeding Canada's Army on active service in the Dominion is a complex undertaking that does justice to this widespread interest. Amid all the problems raised by global warfare it is still an activity of paramount importance and proof of the fact that none of its many phases are being overlooked was recently given in a Department of National Defence announcement of an amended scale of rations effective the first of this month.

The Canadian Army's ration list had consisted of 17 staple food products and a number of alternatives included to provide an increase in the variety of the meals and to allow for some differences in taste. Now, changes in the scale are designed to increase the vitamin content of the meals. The daily fresh milk allowance has been increased from ten to fifteen ounces per man and grapefruit juice and fresh oranges have been added to the list. The soldiers' daily allowance of beef, potatoes and bread is reduced from fourteen to twelve ounces of each and ham has been added as an alternative to beef. The sugar ration is cut from three ounces to two.

THESE alterations and the ration scale itself were determined by a standing committee on nutrition whose members include leading dietitians and scientists of the National Research Council. It is this committee's job to see that the soldiers' diet includes the right foodstuffs but much of its work would be wasted if it wasn't for the hundreds of officers and troops who man the R.C.A.S.C. Supply Depots where the quality of the food is checked, the army cooking schools where men and women are trained in the culinary arts and the staff of the Department of Messing, Catering and Salvage, which supervises the preparation and serving of all army meals.

Most of the army's food is bought on contract by the Department of Munitions and Supply and delivered as required to the Supply Depots located at strategic points in the various military districts. These supply depots are the army's marketeers, distribution points into which food

flows by the ton and out again in lots specially prepared for messing units in the district. Here, staffs trained to know foodstuffs, check the quantity and quality of the truckloads of vegetables, meats, bread and dairy products which are delivered daily by the contractors. The men in charge can spot any sort of deterioration at a glance and any load that fails to measure up to rigid specifications is rejected.

TO THE cooks and quartermasters of neighboring camps and barracks the supply depot is the place to shop. Every day they send down an order and the various commodities they need are weighed and measured by the depot's clerks who stack them in readiness for the fatigue squads which collect the order the following day. With each member of a messing unit allowed a certain daily allowance of each staple or alternative, ordering is a simple matter of selection and multiplication. A first-class cook, however, can prepare a hundred and one appetizing and reasonably different meals from the ration list, which includes a dozen varieties of meat and fish, most fresh vegetables in season, eggs, cheese, bacon, tea, molasses, honey and syrup—almost everything in fact that the soldier received at home.

The army's policy is to see that each soldier eats what is good for him and to make sure that he gets his proper quota of vitamins, calories and proteins. Most matters pertaining to the preparation and serving of meals, come under the supervision of the Department of Messing, Catering and Salvage, which has its headquarters in Ottawa. Into this department there flows a constant stream of diet sheets from every messing unit in the country. Signed by the O.C. of the unit, the Quartermaster, the Medical Officer, the Messing Officer and the Sergeant Cook, these diet sheets provide a weekly record of every meal served to every soldier on active service in the Dominion.

Members of the Department, many of whom were restaurant or hotel managers in civilian life, keep a constant check on the meals listed and advise the unit if they consider the cooks are not taking full advantage of the variety which the ration scale provides.

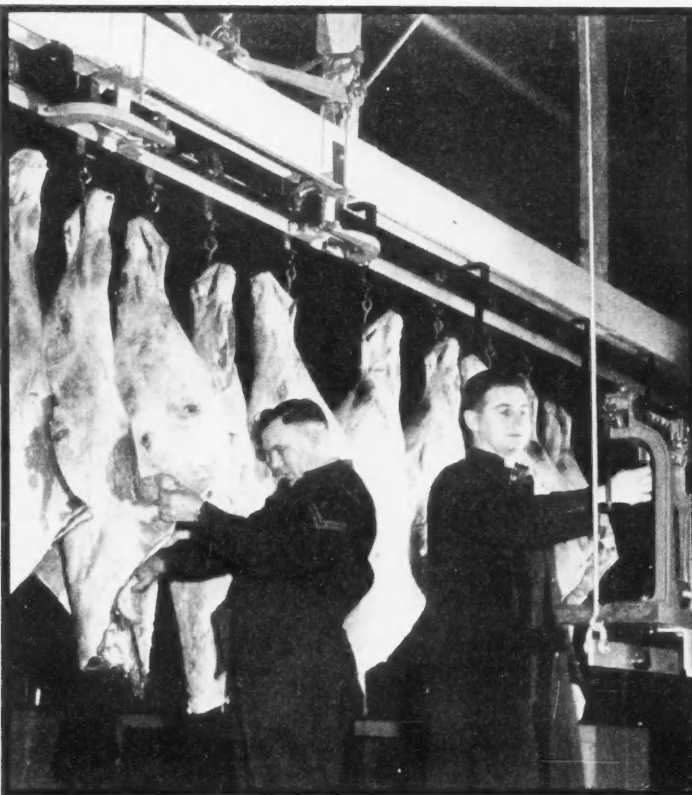
Army menus may not include filet mignons and crepe suzettes and the dining room may lack the elegance of the Waldorf Astoria, but the food is fresh, wholesome and well prepared. What's more, there is plenty of it. A fighting man couldn't ask more of his "rations for the day."



The Army annually consumes hundreds of tons of tea. Here a taster's sample is weighed.



The day's order is enough to fill a truck, says he, so an apple surely won't be missed?



Checking for quality and weight. This meat must be up to specifications or be rejected.



Making up orders for district messing units. The feminine touch is supplied by the CWAC.



# Mexico's Entrance Into War Strengthens Allies

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

MEXICO'S declaration of war against the Axis does more than add another 18,000,000 people to the anti-Axis camp. It also adds Mexico's mineral resources, industrial capacity and military manpower to those of the Allies. But above all it is a decision which will have far-reaching repercussions among the other 20 Latin American nations, many of whose governments have in recent years begun to follow Mexico's orientation. This applies especially to Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Chile.

This influence of the United States of Mexico upon Latin America is the consequence of many years of social experimentation which the Mexican nation has pursued with varying success. It is a result of Mexico's courageous stand against the great powers whom the Mexicans considered responsible for the country's poverty. Thus most of Latin American social movements have their headquarters in Mexico City or have Mexican leaders. This applies to the Indo-American Congress, the Latin American Federation of Labor headed by Lombardo Toledano, who has been said "to be worth \$10,000,000 to Hitler, if he could be bought", the Latin American Peasant Confederation, etc. Mexican universities are attended by many students from other republics below the Rio Grande. Mexico's advanced social experiments in the fields of government ownership, communal life in the villages, socialist education, are subjects of deep study in her sister states.

Although the point could be argued, events of the past two or three decades, and, for that matter of the past century, suggest that though semi-literate and seemingly backward, in reality the Mexicans are among the most democratic peoples of America. The struggle for democracy forms a part of Mexican heritage and the names of the great democratic fighters Father Hidalgo, Benito Juarez, Emiliano Zapata, are known and honored far beyond the country's confines.

## The Swing to War

Always basically anti-Nazi, Mexican public opinion swung sharply towards support of the Allied cause following the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union. Since then the metamorphosis has been extremely rapid. From the very first Mexico decided to support the United States in the policy of aiding the democracies. Since Pearl Harbor the clamor arose for active participation in war.

The recent sinking of two Mexican vessels by Nazi submarines in the Caribbean with the loss of a score of lives touched off a wave of popular emotion which has almost made it mandatory for the government to declare war. The body of one of the victims was carried across all of Mexico from the United States and

Mexico's entrance into the war reinforces America's southern flank. From Mexican airbases, enemy submarines in the Caribbean and the Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal may be attacked with greater ease. Her strategic mineral resources will assist the allies. Her military manpower, though not large, will add new strength to Axis enemies.

was met everywhere by outraged crowds. In Mexico City's historic Zocalo the funeral cortege was met by more than 100,000 people who assembled to ask the president to declare war against the Axis.

At the moment of writing it is not clear whether the declaration of war will have limitations. In any case it will be a step ahead. Mexico's full or limited partnership in the Allied effort will have the effect of protecting the southern flank of the United States and will serve to protect more thoroughly the approaches to the Panama Canal.

## Last War and This

In the First World War Mexico's neutrality created a serious menace for the United States. Mexico City was a centre of anti-American intrigue and German agents infested the country. They maintained contact with spies and saboteurs in the United States and financed anti-British movements in India and elsewhere. In this war the enemy has been unable to make similar use of Mexico. During recent months the more brazen of Axis agents were arrested and deported. Fifth Column organizations were disbanded or placed under strict surveillance. Within the next few weeks we may expect that the bulk of the 6,000 Germans, 4,000 Japanese and 2,000 Italians in Mexico will be interned and Axis property confiscated. This property is quite extensive. Frozen Axis dollar holdings exceed \$20,000,000. German investments in Mexico are more than \$50,000,000 and the other Axis powers and satellites have holdings worth some \$10,000,000. This does not include the Spaniards who control many textile mills, department stores and haciendas.

In addition to dominating German organizations, the Nazis have made full use of Spanish groups, especially the Accion Nacional, whose program is to bring Latin America into closer relationship with Franco Spain. Recently several agents of the Spanish secret service called S.L.M. were apprehended. Branches of the Falange Espanol, Spain's Fascist party, are known to be functioning

illegally, although many have been suppressed.

From the military-strategical point of view Mexico occupies an important position. Her coastlines extend for nearly 1,500 miles along the Pacific and 1,000 miles along the Caribbean. Allied air bases established along these extensive shores can serve to increase the effectiveness of the anti-submarine patrols and provide new safeguards for the Panama Canal.

The country has an army of 70,000 with 400,000 reserves of all types. More than 200,000 peasants are members of peasant military groups while 20,000 workers are members of the armed workers' militia. There is a small airforce with about 100 more or less out-dated machines, many of Canadian make. The navy consists of three 2,000-ton gunboats, 11 coastal patrol vessels and one heavy transport. During the past year Mexican military preparedness has been assisted by the United States under the terms of the Mexican-United States Defense Agreement. The United States facilitated the passage of Mexican troops through American territory to Lower California to take up guard duty. Mexico's Pacific defense forces, under command of former president Lazaro Cardenas, work in close collaboration with the United States Army. Plans have been worked out for joint safeguards of the coastal region below Mazatlan as far as Guatemala and even Panama. American Army planes operate in the northern part of Mexico's Pacific Coast.

West coast landing fields enable American and Mexican patrol planes to watch for enemy craft. "Our main task," say Mexican officers on the Pacific Coast, "is to be ready to protect the left flank of the United States on the Pacific Coast in case of attack."

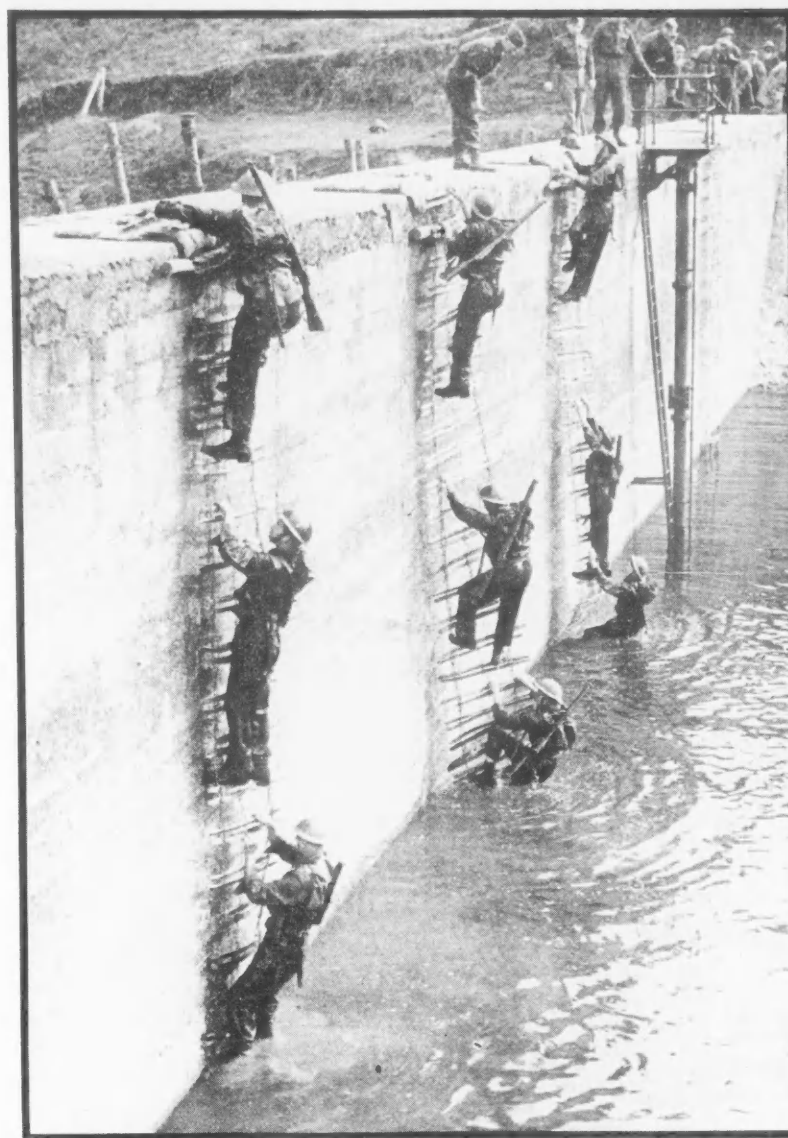
Mexico has little heavy industry. But enough steel is produced in Monterrey and Mexico City to supply the national arsenal capable of turning out small arms and machine guns as well as light field artillery. There are two or three small aircraft plants, branches of American concerns.

## Raw Materials

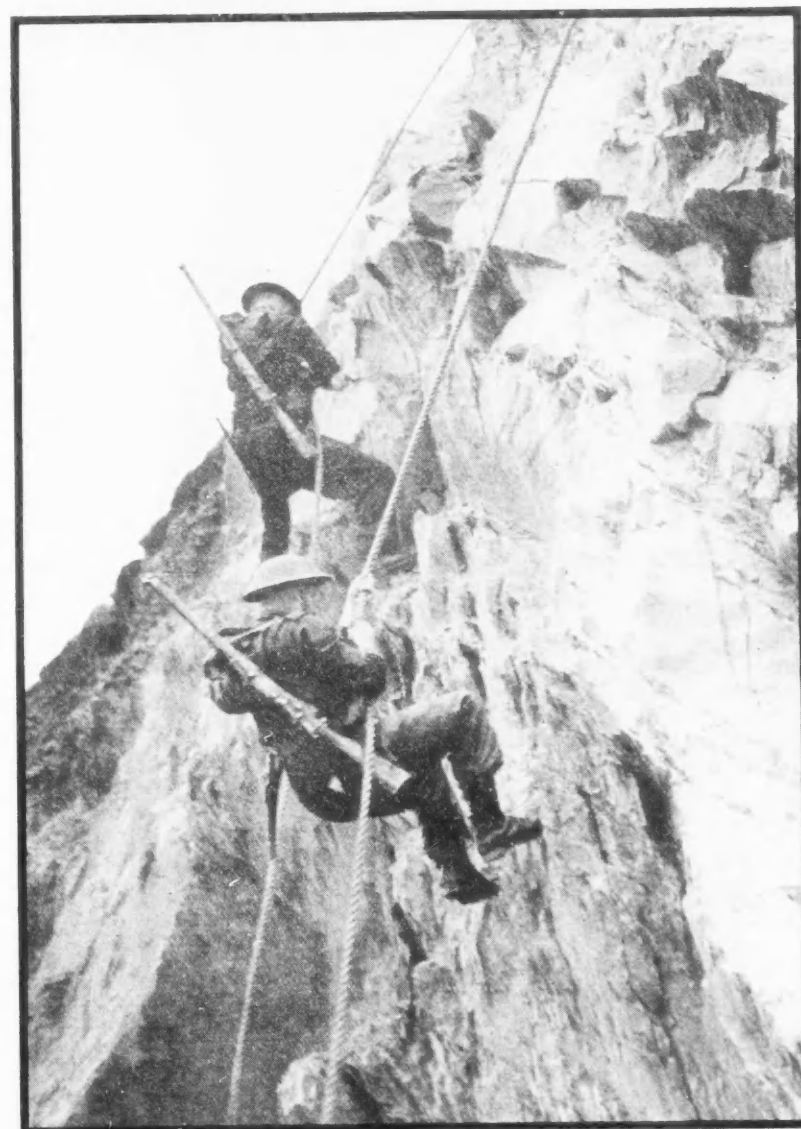
The country is of greater importance to the Allied cause for its wealth in strategic raw materials. Mexico can supply 30,000,000 barrels of oil per year. It is a rich producer of mercury, copper, zinc and lead. American interests are attempting to begin rubber production near Catorce, where it is believed 12,000,000 pounds of rubber can be produced annually on 40,000 acres of land. Exports to the United States and Britain are rising rapidly, that of zinc alone having increased by 30 per cent. in a few months' time. It is significant that Mexican labor, heretofore hostile to collaboration with American interests, has now agreed to remove all barriers in the way of increased output of strategic raw materials. Both major labor federations have agreed to abandon strikes for the duration of the world crisis. The improvement in relations between the United States and Mexico, signaled by the settlement of the long standing oil dispute, has brought with it American offers to help develop Mexican industries aiding the Allied war effort.

Above all, more than \$178,000,000 is being expended on rushing to completion the Pan-American and other highways, in extending the network of railways and improving the rolling stock. More than 4,000 miles of highways and 1,000 of railways are expected to be built this and next year. The money will be lent to Mexico by the United States at 2 per cent. for fifty years.

Mexico's immediate contribution to the Allied war effort will be great. Within the next weeks and months, planes operating from her Caribbean shores should do much to checkmate the Axis submarines south of the United States. But her ultimate contribution in bringing Latin America's millions closer to the Allied camp will be greater still.



After swimming nearly 100 yards in full kit, these Canadian troops overseas must now climb a 30-foot wall by means of dangling ladders. Such strenuous exercise is all part of the toughening-up process our soldiers, along with British Tommies, go through regularly as part of preparation for the coming land offensive against Nazi-held Europe. Even more endurance is called for in climbing the face of the 60-foot cliff, below. Battle schools for toughening the Army are located all over Britain. Here men in training undergo an assault course which includes exercises under fire with live ammunition and high explosive.



Defeat of General Rommel's Libyan forces as reported early this week resulted in destruction of vast quantities of German armored equipment. Much of this was due to severe bombing by the RAF but, according to some accounts, much more was the work of the retreating Nazis themselves who, under merciless attack from British infantry, artillery and airplanes burned great numbers of stranded tanks as shown above.



IT LOOKS at this week-end writing (in advance of the second reading debate on the bill to remove the overseas service restriction from the Mobilization Act) as though Mr. King had got himself pretty well trapped in a pincer movement of Quebec anti-conscriptionists and the eight-province demand for conscription. Unconfirmed reports (such as come from Berne, Stockholm and Ankara) have had him busy all week at Laurier House and Kingsmere putting the finishing touches to a plan for an attempt at a breakthrough. How promising or otherwise his plan is will be revealed when he gives (or refrains from giving) an explanation of his position in respect of conscription in moving second reading of the bill. It should

## OTTAWA LETTER

### Mr. King in his Tightest Corner

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

become apparent then or very soon thereafter what the outcome of the present impossible situation is likely to be.

As we observed two weeks ago, Ottawa is strongly influenced by the legend of his invincibility. Men here who have scant respect for his war leadership, who believe the war

effort would prosper more under any other leadership that could possibly be established and who should see now a stronger chance than has ever offered of the destruction of his leadership—these men are the most confirmed defeatists of all in the matter which is closest to their desires and to what they believe to be the best interests of the country and its cause. They've got to seeing in him something of a modern political Scarlet Pimpernel. "He's too slippery," they say. "He's wriggled out of every hole he's been in yet. We won't believe he's cornered now until we see."

Their defeatism stems, in part, of course, from the fact that they themselves are not the authors of the Prime Minister's current predicament. They could be mistakenly optimistic time and again in the past when they were devising traps for him. They refuse now to see that he, in conjunction with circumstances over which they exercised little influence, could devise a better trap for himself than they could. But just in case it should turn out to be so, they are at their old trick of hedging their bet. They have an apologia ready for their own lack of discernment and their own failure to be in at the kill. They are prepared to explain that he plotted his own undoing as a way of escaping the ultimate consequences of his own blunders and of passing them on to others!

#### What He Says, Goes!

They may be, of course, right in refusing at last to believe in dreams—their own dreams. In support of their defeatism is not only Mr. King's so often demonstrated ability to turn the tide of battle and seize the initiative but also the well-established propensity of his cabinet and his caucus for taking the law from him, for submitting to his authority for knuckling under. It is admittedly difficult to picture the men of the Mackenzie King cabinet and the Liberal caucus generating a sufficient spirit of personal and political freedom to resist his domination. But one thing is beyond any doubt—and it is the most significant thing of all.

The corner Mr. King is in now is by far the tightest corner he has ever been in. Weak spots in the

enemy lines which on other occasions afforded him openings for a breakthrough are not now present. There are no weak spots because the enemy lines confronting him are not those of political adversaries but the forces of circumstances: the lines of two conflicting sections of the popular will, in neither of which is any sign of wavering so far revealed.

Not only do the two prongs of the pincer movement appear to be closing inexorably, but now his lines of communication have been broken or badly shattered through the political inexperience of his newest recruit, Mr. St. Laurent.

The Prime Minister, desperately attempting to plan a move that would give him escape from the wrath of both Quebec and the eight-province conscriptionist block, must have been disheartened when he found published in the press the text of his Minister of Justice's letter to his constituency party association in Quebec East. That he was displeased not to say angry, may be assumed from the haste with which Mr. St. Laurent, the day following the publication of his letter, sought to represent it as an expression of his own personal views and opinions and not as a reflection of the Government's position. One would not have cared much for the honor and dignity of being Minister of Justice when Mr. King's attention was called to the fact that that letter had become public property.

Mr. St. Laurent's letter was designed to assure the anti-conscriptionists of his home city that, notwithstanding Mr. King's introduction of the bill to remove the only statutory barrier to conscription for overseas service, all was well and they had nothing to fear. He told them that he was convinced they "misunderstood the real meaning of the bill introduced by the Prime Minister." Without any preface as to its being merely his own conviction, he told them plainly that "there is no intention, for the time being, to bring in conscription for overseas service. . . ."

He was determined to reassure



### Fit as a fiddle?

FEW OF US keep in good physical condition automatically. We must be willing to work for it. When we do keep "fit as a fiddle" our daily job becomes easier—our whole outlook on life is more cheerful and optimistic.

In a program for keeping fit, the following are all important:

1. **Sufficient sleep and rest.** Most adults need eight hours of sleep daily, children considerably more.
2. **Recreation**—a complete change from the daily work for both mind and body. "Get yourself a hobby!" "When play stops, old age begins."
3. **The right food**—in the right quantities, eaten leisurely in pleasant surroundings, at regular hours. Over-eating and rapid eating may be worse than too little food or the wrong kind of food.
4. **Exercise**—regular exercise. If periodic medical examinations show us to be physically sound, we are never too old to take some form of exercise.

Some of the troubles which we may avoid by observing these simple rules are a general feeling of fatigue and poor health—poor digestion

constipation . . . insomnia . . . sluggish thinking . . . sickly appearance.

One of the steps toward fitness which you can take immediately is to get *sufficient exercise*. Perhaps you have a favourite game which gives you regular exercise. If not, walking is an ideal exercise, especially for adults. A brisk walk "wakes up" the circulation, stimulates the lungs to greater activity, and helps tone up a surprisingly large number of the body's muscles.

Walk at a vigorous pace! Try to get some walking into your daily routine. You'll enjoy it more if you have a definite objective: walk to work, to the store. If you are a desk worker, moderate exercise such as walking will help you relax after a confining day's work.

#### Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

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OTTAWA



At a recent demonstration put on by members of Britain's parachute corps, one of the most interested spectators was her Majesty the Queen. With her is an RAF officer.



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Hotel Cleveland is comfortable, too, and has a cheerful welcome for all who come within its friendly doors. Let us prove our hospitality on your next trip. We'll enjoy it, and we think you will, too.

**HOTEL CLEVELAND**

Cleveland, Ohio



### FINANCING WARTIME BUSINESS

During wartime financing a business presents many problems and The Bank of Toronto is helping many who are engaged in production of war supplies by lending them money to enable them to take advantage of discounts, purchase raw materials, carry adequate stocks, meet payrolls and otherwise finance operations. We are particularly desirous to aid those businesses which find they can use credit in the expansion of their war effort. Our Manager will be glad to discuss your requirements with you.

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there: "Further, it is just as true now as it was during the election campaign and during the plebiscite campaign that conscription for overseas service is not necessary at the present time, and, in fact, it may never be needed." He sought to have them understand that he knew whereof he spoke: "I am here in Ottawa, where things take place, and I am well aware of the situation..." A further statement was obviously intended to convince opponents of conscription that they could trust both the Minister of Justice and the Prime Minister. "During the campaign I stated that I would be true to Mr. King as long as he was true to himself and his record. That is exactly what I intend to do."

The letter does not reveal any difference between Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Cardin in the matter of conscription or in the matter of their appeal for an affirmative Quebec vote in the plebiscite. Both appealed to their compatriots to vote Yes on the understanding that a Yes vote would help out Mr. King and his Government but would not result in conscription. Mr. Cardin, of course, being a little more direct and telling them that a Yes vote was the surest way of preventing conscription. The only present difference between the Minister and the ex-Minister is that Mr. St. Laurent is satisfied that Mr. King is being true to himself and his record while repealing the statutory impediment to conscription whereas Mr. Cardin isn't.

In quitting the cabinet Mr. Cardin freed himself to act and speak solely in behalf of the anti-conscriptionist sentiments of his constituents. As a continuing member of the cabinet Mr. St. Laurent should have had a thought for the conscriptionist sentiments of the people of the other eight provinces, for the reaction among them of such a confident assurance to Quebec from a cabinet colleague of the Prime Minister that there was not to be conscription. He should have remembered that while it may be enough for him to appease Quebec his chief is risking his rule on an attempt to appease both Quebec and the rest of the country. He should at least have marked his letter as confidential.

Force of circumstances is really more impressive at this time than Mr. King's bourbonic faith in his right to rule and in his unaltered methods for preserving his rule, or than the hypnotic state of those who forget that only time and taxes never end. Unless Quebec and the other eight provinces are less determined in their respective sentiments than they appear to be (and there is no reason to suppose they are) it does not seem possible for even Mr. King to appease

or placate both. He could placate and hold the allegiance of either one, but only by alienating the other. And yet Mr. St. Laurent's letter, together with his hurried exonerations of the Government from responsibility for it, indicates that the Prime Minister is still determined to continue the attempt.

If the people of the eight provinces should become too impatient, then it would seem that he would have to make a choice. To choose to stand

with Quebec would end the matter for him. He would be through. The other choice might do the same. But there are some who think that his faith in his in-between course might carry him to the length—should he be able to hold a sufficient portion of his cabinet with him—of bringing on another election on the issue of whether he or any one of the unorganized opposition groups was best fitted to carry on the war administration, and without taking a stand one way or the

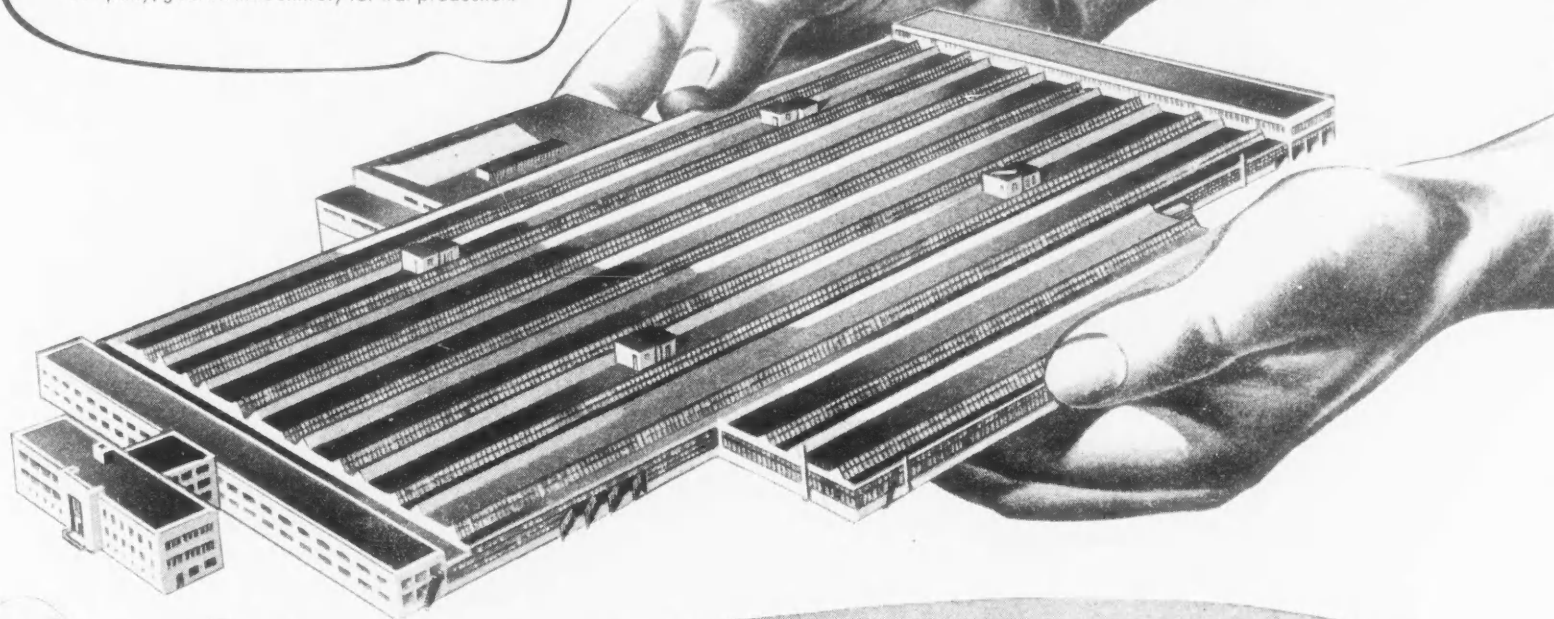
other on conscription.

It is difficult to believe that the strongest and most respected representatives of the eight provinces in the cabinet would consent to such a course. Or that they will much longer consent (or be permitted by public opinion to consent) to continued side-stepping of the conscription issue. If Mr. King insists on continuing it, the opportunity will be present for any one of three or four members of the cabinet to lead a cab-

inet break in the cause of an unrestricted war effort and by so doing elevate himself to the office of Prime Minister as head of a non-party Government. Parting with the leader and with companions of many victorious party battles would be hard, but in the circumstances no one could raise a charge of disloyalty or treachery. No stigma could attach of bad faith to leader, companions or party. The force of circumstances should not be ignored in figuring the situation.

## "TAPCO"

The industrial power of a continent that will give wings to victory is symbolized in this colossus — new Euclid plant of Thompson Aircraft Products Company, geared in its entirety for war production.



## GOOD NEWS — MR. CHURCHILL! BAD NEWS — HERR HITLER!

**WE**, the workers and management of Thompson Products, have seen with pride the forging of a mighty tool to strike hammer blows for Victory.

"TAPCO," giant new Thompson plant for the manufacture of aircraft parts, has moved into all-out production—less than one year after excavating commenced. In the race against time, "Tapco" is evidence of what free men can do.

The last word in machines, buildings and working conditions, 6000 manpower under one roof. Skilled "Thompsonites" contributing the "know how"—and passing it on to new men in the ranks.

From the teeming "Tapco" production lines and those of five other Thompson plants, we're pouring out the parts in mounting millions—vital steel parts for bombers and fighters, army units, tanks, guns and other war equipment.

There's real teamwork between workers and

management at Thompson—square dealing, man to man across the conference table. We've long since learned to *work together*. Such harmony is the key to *all-out* production. Not a single hour has been wasted because of strikes—a record we intend to maintain.

More than 11,000 of us in all Thompson plants—close to an army division—are working three shifts, seven days a week—giving the sweat of forced draft production and giving gladly. We know our fighting men are paying a much greater price for victory. We can only repay them by extra effort.

In two years we've boosted total production for war purposes by 400%—our aircraft parts production by 1500%. While at the lathes, grinders and polishing machines, *precision standards* which may be a life and death factor, were never so closely watched as they are today.

All this is for the record, Mr. Churchill. Mark it down and check on us as we go.



The Employees and  
Management of

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OTHER PLANTS: CLEVELAND, DETROIT AND LOS ANGELES • SUBSIDIARIES AT TOLEDO AND EUCLID, OHIO



The first award of its kind in the present war—the "V.C." of the canine world—has gone to the pet of a Free French submarine. He is "Bacchus" and he was awarded the "Valiant Dog's Decoration" by the "Canine National Defence League". "Bacchus" has lived constantly on board a sub. and he has shared with its crew every hardship of underwater life since war began. Photo shows him with award.



# Canadian Press Has A New President

BY FRED LANDON

New head of the Canadian Press is Arthur Ford, of the London Free Press. As a veteran Ottawa gallery man he has had many interesting experiences and connections, some of which are recounted here.

ARTHUR R. FORD, recently elected president of Canadian Press Limited, will bring to the duties of that office a long experience in newspaper work during which he has served in almost every post related to the publication of a modern daily. From the time when, freshly graduated from Victoria University, he became a cub reporter on the Stratford Herald at a salary of six dollars a week to the present he has never lost the real newspaper man's instinct for news nor the thrill that comes from beating out the competitor. Though he is today, and has for the last twenty years been editor-in-chief of an important Canadian daily, the London Free Press, he has made it a rule to keep in touch with larger events by personal contact, and his letters written from Ottawa, and in more recent times from Washington, have been a popular feature of his paper.

Mr. Ford is a son of the parsonage. His father, a veteran Methodist minister, served in a succession of churches in Western Ontario under the old itinerant system and the son had a variety of elementary and secondary school masters before he went on to university. His early newspaper experience, following the start at Stratford, included a year on the Ottawa Journal and a like period on a New York financial daily. Then, a chance meeting with the late Sanford Evans in Toronto resulted

in a move to the Winnipeg Telegram. On that paper and on the Winnipeg Tribune he served in every sort of editorial position, reporter, city editor, news editor, railway editor, legislative reporter and for a brief period in 1908 Ottawa correspondent of the Telegram.

The election of 1911 brought him east once more. The day after the election he went to Mr. M. E. Nichols, editor of the Telegram, and suggested that with the Hon. Robert Rogers likely to be in the new cabinet that paper should have its own representative at Ottawa and that he would like the post.

"You are certainly not losing any time in making your application," was the comment of Mr. Nichols. A week later Mr. Ford received the appointment. He was in Ottawa during the time that Sir Robert Borden was selecting his cabinet, and those early contacts with the prime minister led on to a warm and lasting friendship. Later he made new connections that were to be of importance. Sir John Willison, as Canadian correspondent of the Times,

had been assisted in respect of Ottawa affairs by the late Captain C. F. Hamilton. When Hamilton resigned to accept a position in the civil service Mr. Ford became his successor. In an early interview with Sir John he asked if there were any special instructions regarding his duties.

"I wouldn't be hiring you if I were giving you the instructions," was Sir John's reply. "I am looking to you to instruct me as to what is going on at Ottawa." This fine relation continued until the death of Sir John.

When the crisis came over Union Government in 1917 Mr. Ford and the late Tom Blacklock were practically the only Ottawa correspondents who continuously expressed through their despatches a belief that Sir Robert Borden would be able to achieve his aims. Their colleagues in the Press Gallery joked them on the position they were taking and the editors of the newspapers which they represented also felt that they were on the wrong track. But Sir Robert Borden called in the two men and reassured them: "I'm going to form Union Government and you can keep on saying so. You won't be wrong." And in the end Union Government came. Mr. Ford has told some of the intimate details of the negotiations in an article which he contributed not long since to the Canadian Historical Review. No press correspondent was closer to Sir Robert during those perilous political days of 1917 than Mr. Ford, who himself had a part in what went on.

Every newspaper man looks back with interest on the occasions when chance placed him exactly on the spot where some event of importance happened. Mr. Ford has had several such experiences. An early one came during a provincial election in Saskatchewan. On the Sunday afternoon Mr. Ford and his friend Blacklock sat in the office of the Regina Post figuring how the contest would turn out on the following day. That was the afternoon when a cyclone hit the city and levelled large areas. Mr. Ford's own paper in Winnipeg had no need to depend upon busy local correspondents, its own man was there! That was before the day of the Canadian Press.

## Quebec Bridge

A second occasion, perhaps not quite so fortunate, came at the time of the raising of the last span of the Quebec bridge following its reconstruction after the disaster of 1907. Mr. Ford had decided to take a couple of days off from his Ottawa duties and went to Quebec. The newspaper men had been provided with a government tug to view the spectacle but, as the raising of the span was likely to occupy all day, they decided after an hour or two of watching to return to the city and visit the Valcartier Camp instead. When the tug reached the dock they learned that during the short period of returning the big central span had slipped into the St. Lawrence. Perhaps if someone had looked back he would have seen it happen. George Yates, of the Department of Railways and Canals, himself a veteran newspaper man, saw the disaster, however, and provided the press men with the full account of what happened.

When the Titanic was lost by collision with an iceberg Mr. Ford, who was then in Ottawa, took the first train for New York, wiring his newspaper in Winnipeg to send him on funds. By the time he reached New York the Carpathia had arrived in port with the survivors and every newspaper office in New York was in such a turmoil that it was impossible to make any connections in that way to secure the details. What was of chief importance for the Winnipeg Telegram was to find out if there

were Winnipeg survivors and whether any Winnipeg people had been lost. After considerable search Mr. Ford finally located three survivors at the Belmont Hotel but the management refused to allow them to be disturbed in any way. The clerk did, however, admit that they had been brought to the hotel and attended by a Dr. McIntosh. The only thing to do was to telephone every Dr. McIntosh in New York until the right one was found. As it happened the second call produced the right man, and better still he was a former Winnipeg citizen. He was able to pass on the story of the disaster as he had heard it from his patients and the difference in time was such that, though the hour was late, Mr. Ford's report reached Winnipeg in good time for the morning edition of the Telegram.

## Saw Commons Burn

One other episode out of many that are of interest relates to the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings in 1916. On the evening of the fire Sir Sam Hughes was entertaining the members of the Press Gallery. "I was at outs with him at just that time," Mr. Ford recalls, "and was not invited. With Bill Wallis of the Mail and Empire I had undertaken to cover the House for everybody in the Gallery. It was a dull night, a mere handful of members present. The first intimation that anything was wrong was when the late Frank Glass, M.P., entered the chamber and interrupted proceedings to inform the Speaker that there was a fire in the building and that it would be wise for the members to retire. No one seemed alarmed and the members left leisurely, too leisurely in fact for in the end some owed their lives to George Elliot, member for North Middlesex, who had them join hands to work their way through the thick blinding smoke."

The rapidity with which the fire spread was such that Mr. Ford himself had only time to warn a few men who were in the press room and then work his own way to the front entrance. One newspaper man escaped only by crawling on his hands and knees along the corridor.



Arthur Ford, new President of the Canadian Press, is a real old-time newspaper man with a scoop record.

In the fall of 1920 Mr. Ford came to London succeeding the late Alfred E. Miller as editor of the Free Press. He at once entered into the life of the city and became associated with its organizations. It would be tedious to list the offices he has held and the part which he has taken in all movements of a public nature.

Mr. Ford finds his outdoor recreation in golf and his hobby is the collecting of Canadiana. He has an excellent private library, rich in this particular field, and enjoys the thrill of an unexpected find in the second-hand bookstores of the larger cities. His reading provides interesting articles for his newspaper, often of an historical character. Long experience and wide contacts with public men have provided him with a rich store of illustration and anecdote to illuminate the topics of the day. In Canadian Press Limited, in which he now holds the highest office, he has been active for many years past and has rendered to it valuable service. His first action after his recent election was to go to New York and attend the annual meeting of the great Associated Press with which the Canadian Press has such close connection. One may predict that Arthur Ford will prove a most efficient president at a time when the press of the country has such important responsibilities in relation to the carrying on of the war.

## Sight Unseen

UNTIL the time comes to file a claim, an insurance policy may appear somewhat in the light of an intangible. Your eye does not see the coverage you buy. It sees only a contract, which is the company's promise to pay.

It is essential, therefore, that you should have a full realization of your company's basic character no less than the tangibility of its financial strength; your confidence should be based on its reputation for living up to the spirit as well as to the letter of its contracts. Nothing less than this complete assurance can give the peace-of-mind insurance owes you.

In evaluating the protective worth of 'The Employers', there should be added to its solid financial strength the reputation built on the actual everyday experience of its policyholders.



E. L. MARSHALL, Manager for Canada and Newfoundland

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Fire and Casualty Insurance

STURGEON GENERAL



AT LEADING HATTERS FROM COAST TO COAST



Victoria, B.C.

THEY say the Nazis haven't got a sense of humor, but they must be laughing fit to die over the exploits in San Francisco of Herr Hitler's recent consul general, Captain Fritz Weidemann. The fact that the Fuehrer's most trusted personal adviser and chief plotter could come to San Francisco at the height of the European war and at the full bloom of the Japanese-German alliance, and pull the wool over the eyes of most Americans with nothing more than a handsome frame and heel-clicking politeness, must bring a guffaw to the most glowering Junker in all of Prussia.

San Francisco is still chagrined over Herr Weidemann. Its residents admit sheepishly that they were rather fond of the soft-spoken, smiling German. The theory of isolation was so ingrained on this never-threatened coast that hardly anyone suspected Captain Weidemann for a moment. They considered him a harmless pensioner on Herr Hitler's favored list, given a soft job in San Francisco for having been nice to Corporal Hitler in the last war. That's what the clever German propaganda explained at the time of Weidemann's arrival here and that's what most San Franciscans believed.

Well, the G-men and military and naval intelligence agents are still unravelling the threads of Weidemann's espionage net on the West Coast. It is now known that his office was the centre of a gigantic Axis plot. The details of Pearl Harbor were probably first worked out in the downtown office building where Weidemann dropped in between golf games and dinner parties at San Francisco's best homes. The whole network of intrigue in South America was directed from Weidemann's office. The office was, in fact, the clearing house between Tokyo and Berlin. It will probably be another year before the last of Weidemann's underground organization is uprooted.

Don't mention Weidemann around San Francisco. You will find the people have no sense of humor. Only the Germans are laughing.

TO BE perfectly frank, I was somewhat concerned about Victoria as our ship ploughed up from Seattle the other day. This city has always been for me as a soft pillow for the mind. En route from or to the clanging cacophony of New York and Washington, I have stopped for rest and meditation in Victoria's quiet and beautiful civilization. The sane and solid comfort of the Empress Hotel with its starched, silent and apple-cheeked service, the subdued luxury of its parks and gardens, and even the conservative calm of its busy business district—these have been as a tonic to the weary traveller.

I was concerned, therefore, about Victoria because in the 26 months since I last visited here, war has come to the west coast. The island has become a military and naval base of prime importance. Soldiers, sailors and attendant civilians have swollen its population. And I wondered what had become of the quiet cushioned comfort of Victoria. Had it become rowdy as San Diego? Hectic as Honolulu?

The answer is no. I am completely reassured. Victoria is a crowning example of how to withstand the impact of military necessity. Many military and naval newcomers are here to be sure, but Victoria hasn't changed. Not in the least. Promptly at ten o'clock Billy Tickle and his ensemble play the national anthem in the lounge of the Empress Hotel and Victoria's candle is snuffed out for the night. Neither an urchin's hoot nor an auto's rumble rends the atmosphere until the next morning.

It takes a city of superlative character to absorb a war and retain its usual calm and composure. Victoria is the only city I know which has accomplished this. The secret must lie in Victoria's special alchemy of quiet. The rowdiest recruit from the east apparently becomes a soft-spoken gent simply by breathing the Victoria atmosphere.

THE enlisted man does not wither or collapse in Victoria, however. There are dances for him under local auspices. The Victoria Hostess Club, for instance, has a handsome hall in

# THE AMERICAN SCENE

## Don't Say Weidemann in San Francisco

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

operation nightly where dancing and refreshment (light) may be obtained at little or no cost. Here the young ladies of Victoria, properly attested as to character and carriage, entertain the men under the auspices of a group of Victoria matrons. There is joviality and jitterbugging but everything stops at an eminently re-

spectable hour, and when the midnight chimes echo over the city there is nothing but a beautiful emptiness to greet the sound.

Victoria is war-conscious; vibrantly so, to be sure. But not after 10 p.m. Do not misunderstand. There is

nothing of the Singapore mentality around here. The notion that the Japanese wouldn't dare come here to disturb the afternoon ritual of tea with Devonshire cream and scones is conspicuously absent. The people are alive to the world situation and the local possibilities. They have seen the marks of war on men and ships

Yes, there is much war-consciousness and roaring military and naval activity on this island but this hasn't interfered with the studied capacity of these people to live graciously between tasks. The lounge of the Empress Hotel is exactly as it was two years ago, except that most of the people therein are two years older and some of them have to unbuckle their Sam Browne belts when they sink into the deep chairs.

The starched atmosphere is more English than England itself. The playing of a Noel Coward medley by Billy Tickle's ensemble sounds more authentic here than when I heard it at the Savoy in London with Mr. Coward himself at the piano.



## TIRE LIFE EXTENSION Plan for ALL makes of TIRES!

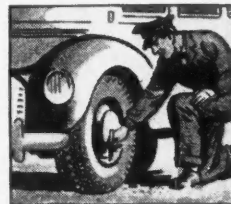
The ONLY complete plan of tire care to give you—service that may mean a year—2 years—or even more EXTRA USE of your car!

● "Few motorists get any more than half the mileage built into their tires!" A startling statement . . . but true. Today you must get all the mileage out of your tires . . . you must keep your car running as long as possible. To help you get extra months of wear from your tires Goodyear created the TIRE LIFE EXTENSION PLAN . . . the only complete plan of systematic tire care. No other tire conservation plan does as much for you. Already thousands of Canadian motorists have signed up for this simple, easy, economical plan of guaranteed, preferred service. Read the details below . . . then sign up with your Goodyear dealer at once!

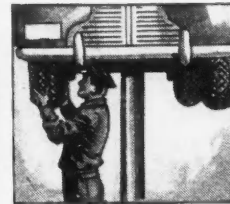
### Here is what your local Goodyear Dealer does to MAKE Your Tires LAST LONGER!



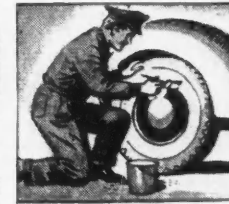
**RIGHT AWAY** he rotates your tires, inspects them carefully inside and out, checks valve cores and caps, checks tubes for weak spots and leaks, scrapes rims free of rust, paints them and treats rim-well with graphite. He paints all tires with rubber preservative, inflates them to proper pressure.



**EVERY WEEK** he checks the inflation of your tires with an accurate hand gauge. As the average tire loses about two pounds of air a week it is essential that he check your tires regularly every week!



**EVERY MONTH** he jacks up your car and examines the outside of your tires. He removes nails, bits of glass, imbedded gravel or grit. He checks for signs of faulty wheel alignment, improperly adjusted brakes.



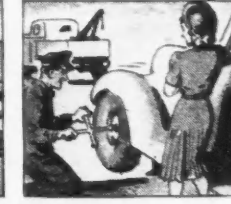
**EVERY 2 MONTHS** he paints your tires with a rubber preservative. At the same time he replaces valve caps when needed and checks valve insides and, if necessary, replaces them.



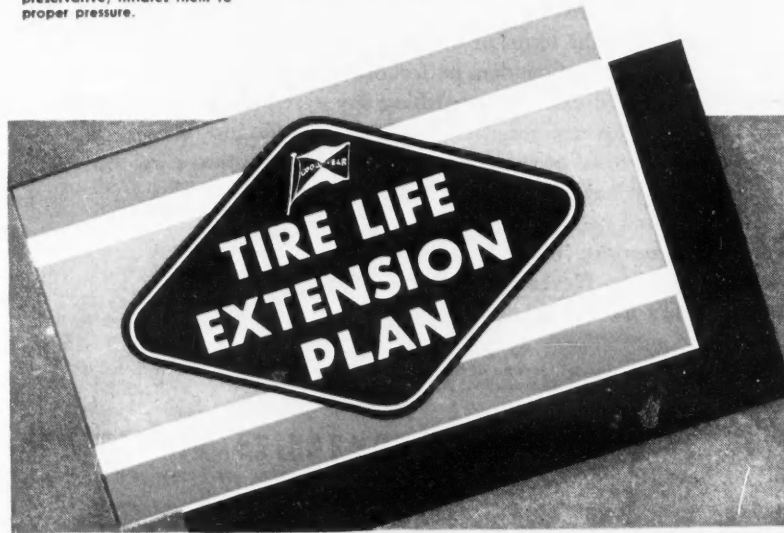
**EVERY 6 MONTHS** he removes tires from rims and thoroughly inspects them. He searches for cuts or bruises that may develop trouble. He checks tubes for weak spots and leaks. Scrapes rims, paints them, treats rim-well with graphite.



**TWICE A YEAR** he rotates your tires according to a scientific plan, reversing the direction of tire rotation. This can increase tread mileage up to 25%. The policy also includes three tube repairs during the year.



**BONUS BENEFITS:** one free road service call, one free major vulcanized sectional tire repair, or two free vulcanized spot repairs, the free registration of all your tire serial numbers.



### WHAT THIS PLAN MEANS TO YOU

When you sign up for the Tire Life Extension Plan you receive a policy that covers the servicing of your tires and tubes, including certain repairs, for 12 months.

By carrying out the tested conservation methods in the plan without fail, and by observing simple tire-saving

habits you'll get more mileage from your tires than you ever thought was in them.

In a nutshell . . . a small amount monthly invested in your tires may mean a year . . . 2 years . . . or even more extra use of your car. Every day you delay you throw mileage away!

Sign-up at your Goodyear Dealer's today!



# Rubber Is an Industrial Sinew of Democracy

TO CONSERVE rubber is a watchword of democracy.

A long time must necessarily elapse until enough synthetic rubber can be produced even for direct military needs. A longer time still before natural rubber can be again grown, packed and delivered. Yet democracy can not wait. It must have rubber now, in the battles of the coming summer, fall and winter, when in all probability the fate of the world will be decided.

But this rubber is not needed solely



Never do this. Kinking hose to shut off flow of water is very destructive.

ly in the army, navy, the air force. Civilians, too, need rubber. But above all, of vital importance to both military and civilian processes of democratic wartime life, industry must have rubber to produce. Transmission belts are needed to drive machines to make machines of war; rubber hose is essential in many vital war plants; mats and matting, mechanical packing, V-belt drives, conveyor belts—all are essential to war production. But without them the wheels of industry supplying civilian needs must also halt. For these rubber articles are used everywhere in the one thousand and one varieties of large and small plants, mills and factories supplying the home of the farmer, the war industry worker, the family of the enlisted men. These plants include small machine shops, bakeries, laundries, canneries, dairies, textile mills, garages, wholesale warehouses. Their list is legion.

It is obvious that faced with the hard facts of a rubberless year, the government will be forced to release whatever new rubber is available, for the needs first of the armed services, and then for war industry. Reclaimed rubber will satisfy a small portion of the demand. Thus the smaller plants,

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

**Industry needs rubber to move its wheels. Large plants and the rubber industry have discovered many ways of prolonging the life of belts, hose, rubber clothing.**

**Small industry can apply these lessons and gain many months of extra wear from rubber products now on hand.**

**The public, too, can learn from what the "big 'uns" have succeeded in accomplishing.**

satisfying war needs indirectly, and the civilian home will have to do with what they have and will have to learn to care for their rubber products now on hand as if they had been made of gold, or perhaps even more carefully, for gold does not deteriorate and rubber does.

How to prolong the life of rubber products used in industry? How to care for the rubber mats, hose, transmission belting? These are vital questions of the hour.

To answer them it pays to list the main enemies of rubber. This applies as much in industry as in the home. These enemies are:

1. Sunlight. Rubber deteriorates rapidly when exposed to sunlight.

2. Oils, gasolines and greases. Vegetable or petroleum oil products harm rubber.

3. Abrasion. Rubber is destroyed by abrasion. This may often mean simple dragging of hose and other rubber products over cement, sand and other rough surfaces.

4. Bending and Flexing. Rubber and fabric are broken down and their life shortened by overloading and by constant bending and flexing.

5. Cold and Heat. Rubber is ruined when subjected to severe heat exceeding 150 degrees F. or to severe cold. Remember what the Russian cold did to German rubber-tired vehicles and planes?

6. Constant Tension. This reduces rubber's capacity to stretch.

7. Water. Rubber is not completely waterproof. If left unnecessarily and for long periods of time in contact with water it will absorb some of it and rotting and mildew will destroy the rubber and fabric structure.

The big boys of industry have dis-

covered these facts for themselves long ago. Buying belts by the score and hose by the tens of thousands of feet they found that great saving could be effected even in normal rubber-rich times by proper measures of care. But the small factory often found it more economical to go to the nearest supply warehouse and purchase replacement products. Well, those happy, carefree days are gone. The small shops (whose aggregate consumption of rubber probably equals or even exceeds that of the large factories) are now faced with the same problem as the large plants of conserving every bit of rubber on hand and making it last as long as possible. That's the reasonable thing to do. And it's patriotic.

## What the "Big 'Uns" Do

What do the big 'uns of industry teach us in respect to rubber conservation?

Take transmission belting as an ample. Without transmission belting many machines can not move and can not produce. The transmission belt is often the bottleneck of a factory.

In the past belts were spliced by

# PROTECTION...of the People...by the People



**FRED:** Insurance companies are operated for the people, aren't they?

**FRANK:** Yes, with over four million men and women holding policies life insurance has become Canada's greatest co-operative business. Over 93% of all policies are for \$5,000 or less. Over a million Canadian families come within this huge circle of protection.



**FRED:** Do many people now have to be convinced that it's a good way to save?

**FRANK:** No, most people prefer to save with insurance because its regularity "makes them save", as they say. And as for safety, the last war, the 'flu epidemic and the depression proved how life insurance stands up and always pays a hundred cents on the dollar promptly.



**FRED:** I've heard that insurance investments total two and a quarter billions. What happens to all that money?

**FRANK:** In peacetime, it's put to work all over the country, financing homes, farms, highways, schools and industry generally. You can't look anywhere without finding life insurance dollars at work, making jobs for more people.



**FRED:** But what have they been doing since the war started?

**FRANK:** Man, that's a real story. Insurance policyholders have a larger investment in war loans than any other group in the country. They've put 300 million dollars into Victory Bonds—enough to build 12,000 Spitfires.



**FRED:** I've heard that life insurance helps to curb inflation. What does that mean?

**FRANK:** Well, inflation is caused by people with too much money to spend and too little to spend it on. By buying only real necessities and saving for Victory Bonds and life insurance, prices are kept down and our war effort increases.



**FRED:** Is life insurance still doing its main job of protection?

**FRANK:** It is, and always will. Bill Smith's widow continues to be looked after. Tom Jones has his money for his old age. Half a million dollars every working day is paid out in Canada to living policyholders or their families.

## "In wartime as in peacetime, life insurance money is the people's money working and fighting for the people"

• More Canadians than ever before are turning to life insurance. The amount of protection held by the people of this country to safeguard the future security of themselves and their families has steadily increased. There has been at the same time a persistent decline in lapsed policies. These facts reflect growing public confidence and satisfaction in life insurance performance.

I can properly report another twelve months of successful administration by the forty-eight life insurance companies in Canada—British, United States and Canadian—members of our Association. We are stewards of the interests of over four million Canadian men and women and our business affects the whole economic life of the Dominion. The operations of our member companies have been conducted in the people's interest with that full consideration for individual policyholders and beneficiaries which has characterized this co-operative business of life insurance.

It is nearly three years since the war began. In that period, reflecting the patriotic spirit of policyholders, life insurance companies operating in Canada have been the largest subscribers to the Dominion's war loans in which they have invested over 300 million dollars. During that period, carrying out the terms of our policies, we have returned nearly 500 million dollars to Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries—five hundred thousand dollars every working day to relieve distress, comfort old age, tide over emergencies. Moreover, life insurance premium dollars, saved out of current income, have been a factor in curtailing unnecessary buying. They have thus assisted in curbing inflation.

In wartime as in peacetime, life insurance continues to be a mainstay of private and public life. Never has it been more emphatically a business of the people's money, working and fighting for the people.

—G. W. BOURKE, President,  
at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers  
Association, May 28, 1942.

It is good citizenship  
to own  
**Life  
Insurance**

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS SPONSORED BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATING IN CANADA



metal fasteners, which often worked loose and admitted moisture into the belt fabric. Now a method has been developed for splicing belts by vulcanizing.

To protect the belt against oil, protecting "dikes and dams" have been created to prevent oil from being carried onto the belt.

It was found that re-cut belts could give longer service if their edges were painted with a penetrating coating especially made for the purpose.

These are do's. Now here are some don'ts. Don't place the belt on the pulleys under too much tension. Don't let belt removed from pulleys rest against any moving part of the drive. Don't keep belt on by the use of two-by-fours or pipe (standard practice in a factory where we once worked).

Then there are the conveyor belts. They stand more pummeling than practically any other rubber in industry.

Load material onto the belt from chutes moving in the same direction and at the same speed as the belt. This is the advice of the big 'uns. Use rubber covered pulleys at loading point; install shock impact mountings and a set of baffle bars so placed as to break the impact of the load before it falls on the belt. Make skirt boards (at edges) of yielding material and make sure they don't touch the belt. Protect belt from oil. Regulate speed and make certain the belt runs straight. Protect belt from enemies of rubber.

Even rubber mats and matting must receive greater care than formerly. (And don't forget the ones in your bathroom and laundry).

Clean your mat regularly with broom or brush and water. Do not use cleaning fluids but do use scouring powder. Do not bend, kink or hang to dry over radiators. Keep floor under mat dry. Do not drag heavy furniture over the mat.

#### Hose is Vulnerable

Rubber hose is a vulnerable piece of equipment in industry (and at home). The chances are that for civilians and non-essential industry there won't be any more new rubber hose until after the end of the war.

Protect your hose from oil. Do not kink to stop flow. This breaks the fabric. Do not step on hose, or drive wheelbarrows or trucks over it. In storing hose keep it in a cool room away from direct sunlight. And don't put it in the garage to be eaten away by gas fumes or by oil. In winter hose stored in the garage and not properly dried may crack. Drain water from hose after every use. Make sure that connection to valve is so arranged that hose hangs down. Otherwise life of hose will be short indeed.

Airhose needs special care. The compressors should be kept in good repair; the hose should be kept clean and free from oil; it should not be dragged. And . . . it should not be used as a tow rope to pull tools of any kind.

Steam hose should be used only in appropriate temperatures and pressures. The shortest practical length should be used and care must be taken to prevent hose from becoming plugged for pressure will be built up and hose may burst. If hose must be dragged over abrasive surfaces a specially heavy type should be obtained. If hose must be exposed to excessive heat it should have a woven asbestos cover.

Lessons can be culled also from the firehouse. Firehose when stored in racks should be stored with as few

folds as possible. It should be dried after use. Water must be run through unused hose periodically to prevent oxydation. (Good tip for large buildings). If the jacket is subjected to gasoline, the hose should be thoroughly washed as fumes can loosen the adhesion of the tube from the cotton jacket.

Rubber clothing too, should receive special care. It should not be folded or stored under pressure but hung up and kept free of any pressure when not in use. Rubber wearing apparel of any type should not be exposed to excessive heat or sunlight. (Don't wear your raincoat on sunny days). Drying rubber footwear or shoes with rubber heels by placing them close to heaters or stoves shortens their life. (Remember this when you go fishing this summer.) An exception is the proper treatment for Scotch waders. Perspiration is their arch enemy, and the waders must be dried thoroughly. They should be dried inside out as far as possible and all perspiration moisture eliminated before putting away in a dry spot.

#### How Are You Tired?

These are only some of the measures taken by big industry to prolong the life of their rubber equipment. If similar measures are taken in small factories everywhere and by the public, our rubber resources will last for many months more and perhaps will carry us over the hump. So let's learn to conserve rubber at home and in the factory.

While we are on the subject of rubber conservation, what about those tires on your car? Have you been taking the good advice offered by the Government, the tire companies and your tire dealers? Most of us have two eyes, to ears, two hands, etc., and five tires. We know if we lose an eye or a hand or any other member of our body, it or they are lost forever. We take every precaution to insure their safety. Well, just put that same thinking to work about your tires, because you can be certain you are not going to get any more, genuine rubber or synthetic, for at least six to ten months after the war. This war may go on for a long time yet, until tires are things that are only visions for the future. Transportation, as everyone is now realizing, is just becoming one of the really serious problems of the Canadian War Effort, making it an unquestioned patriotic duty of every car owner to preserve and protect the rubber on his vehicle. Rubber negligence is not only foolish but is disloyal.

#### Rubber Destroyers

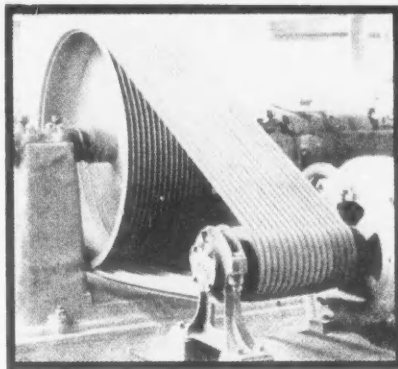
Guard against the destroyers of your precious rubber, a few of which are:

Under inflation  
Over inflation  
Jagged rims  
High speeds  
High speed braking  
Curb rubbing  
Jitter bug starts  
Sharp turns  
Pulling brakes  
Wheels out of line  
Long hours of summer sun  
Tacks, nails and stones imbedded in the tread  
Undue shocks such as breaks in the pavement, running over curbs and a host of other dangerous practices.

Every first-rate tire dealer, garage or service station now has a factory plan. All the great rubber companies have spent huge sums of money on tire research and tire conservation. They have learned the secrets of tire wear and tire destruction and can give you many thousands of extra miles on your present tires.

All this valuable information has been compiled and passed on in chart form to your dealer. It is just common sense, and patriotic too, to avail yourself of this information. It takes but a few minutes to have your tires checked by a competent authority and it will insure you of having your car rolling when old John Know-it-all is squeezing himself into a bus or walking to work.

They tell us the Chinese pay the doctor only when they are well. That's not a bad idea for our tire thinking.



Keep belts and sheaves free of oil and grease. When applying belts, see that sheaves are lined up. See that sheave grooves are clean, free from harmful burrs, and not unduly worn down. When belts are in operation, check alignment periodically. Keep take-up adjusted to right tension. Don't leave tools where they may fall into drive and break the belt.

## RUNNING RACES

The Spring Meetings of

The Long Branch Jockey Club Limited, and  
The Metropolitan Racing Association of Canada Limited

Will be held at

## DUFFERIN PARK

TORONTO, FOR 14 DAYS

Starting Tuesday, June 9th to Wednesday, June 24th, 1942

### BE SURE TO SEE OUR FEATURE RACES

Long Branch Handicap \$3,000. Added — Wednesday, June 10th.  
The Orpen Memorial Handicap \$5,000. — Saturday, June 13th.

LONG BRANCH JOCKEY CLUB LIMITED  
THE METROPOLITAN RACING ASSOCIATION  
OF CANADA LIMITED

C. H. KEMP  
P. E. CALLEN

DIRECTORS  
FRED S. ORPEN

G. W. HAY  
A. M. ORPEN

# A PRACTICAL TIRE SAVING PLAN FOR EVERY MOTORIST IRRESPECTIVE OF THE MAKE OF YOUR TIRES

The Dunlop Tire Saving Plan involves no contracts, no long-term or other obligations, and no urging to purchase any service other than what you strictly require. It offers no priority rating to users except on service and strictly within government war regulations. Every Dunlop dealer has committed himself to help Canada's War Effort by absolute adherence to the law. No patriotic motorist would want a dealer to do otherwise.

But the Dunlop Plan does mean that you will serve Canada better by making your tires last longer . . . that you will get more mileage than you ever enjoyed before from your tires . . . and that this service will give you increased driving safety every mile you travel.

#### First Instituted in August, 1941

Nine months ago, Dunlop-Canada presented, for the first time in Canada, a wartime tire saving service dedicated to the conservation of one of the most precious assets in the world today . . . RUBBER.

That Tire Saving Service is still benefiting many Canadians and is still available . . . not only to Dunlop users BUT TO ALL MOTORISTS, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE MAKE OF TIRES ON THEIR CARS.

### No Needless or Unnecessary Expense Work Done Only When Required

Remember, under the Dunlop Tire Saving Plan, no unnecessary work is advised or undertaken; it is an intelligent Tire Saving Plan under which work is done only where it is needed and all such work is performed on a MINIMUM COST BASIS. In other words, the motorist pays only where actual service is necessary and then pays a minimum charge. The Dunlop Tire Saving Service, too, is fair to all. Careful drivers under this plan naturally pay less than careless drivers. Those driving long mileages should pay for more necessary services or repairs as the case may be. We feel this is more beneficial to the greater number of motorists rather than by averaging the same cost among all. The careful driver is not being penalized and made to pay for the abusive driver or the one who is able, even under restrictions, to drive long mileages over hard roads.

Drive in today to your nearest  
Dunlop dealer. Ask him for the  
Dunlop Preferred Service Card and  
have your first tire check-up under  
the Dunlop Tire Saving Plan.

MAKE YOUR TIRES  
LAST LONGER  
AND BRING VICTORY  
NEARER

# DUNLOP

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD'S FINEST TIRES



This Card Entitles Bearer To  
Preferred Service Under The  
**DUNLOP  
TIRE SAVING  
PLAN**

## DUNLOP DEALERS 7-POINT TIRE SAVING SERVICE

(You will be given a Preferred Service Card entitling you to special call on your Dunlop Dealer's time and service facilities. No dealer will issue more cards than he can service efficiently.)

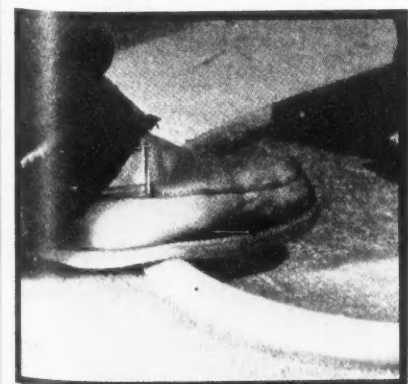
1. **INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL TIRE INSPECTION**—The Dunlop dealer will remove all tires and thoroughly inspect them inside for the presence of small cuts or bruises. He will also examine them outside and remove mud, glass, and gravel. He will advise you of any signs of faulty wheel attachment or wrongly adjusted brakes. (Tire repairs where necessary will be made at low current charges.)
2. **ROTATION OF TIRES**—When replacing your tires the Dunlop dealer will rotate them so as to even wear and prolong the life of your tires.
3. **TIRE INSPECTION AND REPAIRS**—The Dunlop dealer will completely check tubes for weakness or leaks.
4. **RIM SERVICE**—Rims will be scraped, painted and treated with glazing if required.
5. **TIRE PAINTING**—Your tires will be painted as required.
6. **VALVE SERVICE**—All valve caps and valve cores will be checked and replaced where necessary.
7. **SERIAL NUMBERS**—The Dunlop dealer will gladly provide you with the serial numbers of your tires, and we suggest you always carry them with you for emergency identification.

Motorists should get tire air pressure checked when purchasing gasoline. Service stations have most excellent equipment for this.

Normally it is not necessary to lay up your car to have all 7 points done at one time, although all can be quickly completed in one undertaking.

If it is time for internal tire inspection, then all tires must be removed and points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 can all be taken care of at the same time. Only a few dollars are involved in the major points if you have these done. Valve service involves only a few cents for the replacement of valve caps or cores. Your Dunlop dealer will do only those jobs that are absolutely necessary, and these are the only ones you will be obliged to pay for.

Any Dunlop dealer will estimate and know you how few dollars are involved to have any part of the complete 7-point service done. If you are a long-distance driver and your tires are subject to unusual abuse, we suggest you get the complete service TWICE a year!



Don't step on hose or leave it about for others to step on; don't use it as a tow-rope or drag it over sharp objects. Store it in cool, dry place.



# THE HITLER WAR

## The British Ought to Know What Bombing Will Do

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

FOR a long time there were many military writers who held that since the Germans failed to knock Britain out of the war by bombing, we couldn't knock Germany out. I have always felt that the answer to this argument was: the British ought to know what bombing will do. And it was obvious that they had gone right ahead during and after the Battle of Britain building up their heavy bomber strength.

Now our offensive has been unleashed on the Germans, and it is clear that it is very different from theirs in more than the number of planes involved. While we have naturally profited from the costly lessons of the Battle of Britain, it is important to realize that the equipment for this offensive was designed five and six years ago, and its back-

bone, the great Stirling bomber, was actually flown before the war started. Britain's aerial planning was running along quite a different track from Germany's. Hers we have seen end in fiasco; ours bears every promise of overwhelming success.

An extraordinarily timely study of why Germany's aerial blitz failed, of the entirely different basis of our win-the-war attack, and of the kind of air power needed to secure the world in future, is Major Seversky's *Victory Through Air Power* (Mussion, \$2.75). This is not the outpouring of an air crank like Al Williams, shouting for any kind of air power, even Italian, over any kind of sea power, even British, but a measured research into the right kind of air power. We have seen Italian air power impotent to restrict British sea power in the Mediterranean, while German air power inflicted disaster on it off Sicily and Crete, and Jap air power did the same off Malaya and in the Bay of Bengal.

### Why Germans Failed

Major Seversky, famous Russian air pioneer and president of Republic Aviation, is concerned to see America get the right kind of air power, and goes incisively into the lessons of the air campaigns of this war and the mistakes still being committed in his own country. His story of complacency, bureaucracy and obstruction in air headquarters in Washington will shock most readers, as will his opinion, backed up by recent despatches from the fighting fronts, of the quality of the two American fight-

ers now in mass production, the Curtiss Tomahawk series and the Airacobra.

At the moment, however, the most interesting part of Seversky's book is his study of why the Germans failed in their air attack on Britain, and of the fundamental difference between British and German aerial conceptions. This will help us keep straight on the military side of present happenings; the moral effect, potentially more important even than the destruction of military power, lies in the realm of the unpredictable.

Seversky proves that Hitler used "the wrong kind of air force, in the wrong way, at the wrong time"; that the failure was "not one of air power, but of German vision." He doesn't want America to get on a similar wrong track, and think that just tens of thousands of planes constitute genuine air power. They have to be the right planes, used in the right way.

Thus, whereas the British lacked the right kind of air power to contest the German move into Norway—a long-range interceptor, such as Seversky tried to sell them in 1938, and which is now provided in the Beaufighter—they had exactly the right kind to cover the evacuation from Dunkirk, to fend off the German blitz, and to carry the night attack to Germany.

The Germans, when it came to the Battle of Britain, were using planes and tactics developed primarily for supporting ground operations. Curiously enough, the British victory at Dunkirk had encouraged them that

once they were properly installed in Channel aerodromes they could cover a landing on the other side just as effectively as the British had covered an evacuation from the French side.

Against the German advantage in numbers, however, the British had quality, and "quality is of critical importance in air equipment." Into their leading fighter, the Spitfire, the British had built an edge of 25 miles per hour over the Messerschmitt 109, and eight machine guns against six.

Failure to win dominance of the air over South-East England "astonished and shocked the Germans." From that point their High Command "improvised in an almost panicky spirit." The second phase, during which the Germans, having failed to master our fighters in their air, tried to knock out their aerodromes, "only underlined the bankruptcy of Germany's aerial conceptions." It proved that, contrary to the popular notions prevalent at the time, and spread by well-known American fliers, the Germans were "as backward in their air strategy as in their equipment." With their fighters already shown up as inferior, their bombers proved to be incredibly under-armed, and carried too light a bomb-load.

The faulty conception of the German bombers was confirmed during the mighty attempt to destroy London. "For this the German Air Force had been released to fight on its own, solely and simply as air power... as a genuine and independent strategic arm." But it had not been designed to this end, as we shall later show the RAF was. Hitler's planes lacked the combat power for bold daylight operations and the bomb capacity to make their attack decisive. "Seven years of Nazi concentration on aerial preparedness thus ended in fiasco."

In their bombers, says Seversky, the Germans "had chiselled on range, load-carrying capacity, armor and armament for the sake of additional miles per hour." They had built bombers which were beautiful flying machines, such as the Dornier "Flying Pencil", but these had only 600 miles range, carried only an average of a ton of bombs per trip, and in almost every case opposed only a single machine-gun to the eight-gun attack of the British.

### British Planned Better

The British had planned better. Sacrificing a slender waistline and contenting themselves with 40 to 50 miles per hour less, they had built in twice the range, twice the bomb capacity, and those 4-gun stinger-turrets in the tail which have proved their value on innumerable occasions. All this they had achieved in the Wellington, in operation at the outset of war. But by this time they were looking forward to the Stirling. How many readers know that this great plane was designed in 1936?

Production models of the Stirling were coming off the line by the fall of '40 and the fact that the British, in face of the lessons which they were receiving nightly at that time, boosted this production to the greatest limit, is a sufficient commentary on what the British believe a properly conceived and directed bombing offensive can do.

It should be noted, too, that all this time Hitler had available the big 4-motored Focke-Wulf Condor, which had proven itself in numerous transatlantic flights before the war, but that he failed to adapt its design to provide bomb instead of fuel capacity, add the proper defensive armament, and build it in sufficient quantity to give him a powerful weapon for a strategic bombing offensive.

The point can therefore not be too strongly made that our bombing offensive against Germany has a different basis than the abortive Nazi offensive against Britain. Our equipment the 8-ton bomb-load and strong armament of a Stirling

against the one-ton load and vulnerability of a Dornier 17—is incomparably superior. Our numbers—still to be augmented by the American Army Air Corps—are already more than twice as great as the once-legendary Luftwaffe ever sent over Britain.

The greatest and most important target in Germany, the Ruhr steel and armament industry, it also happens, is closest to Britain.

It is nonsense to suggest that any great part of Ruhr industry has been transferred to Eastern Germany; on my last trip through there before the war they were still building huge additions to Krupp in Essen, and to the great Rheinischall gun factory near Dueseldorf.

Down the Rhine from Cologne, and laid out on a precise mathematical plan of streets and avenues which would provide a wonderful bombing target, is the vast chemical works of the I.G. Farben, or German Dye Trust. A few miles up river, and nearly opposite the city, is another prime target, the Benz Diesel factory, one of the chief makers of submarine engines.

### Targets for Tomorrow

Such are the targets for our 1000-bomber offensive during the short summer nights. As the nights lengthen, our attack will move eastward across Germany like a creeping barrage of the last war. It is only to be regretted that we may have to wait a couple of months to hammer Berlin, where Nazi prestige could be hit hardest; though there is the consolation that by that time our attack ought to be much

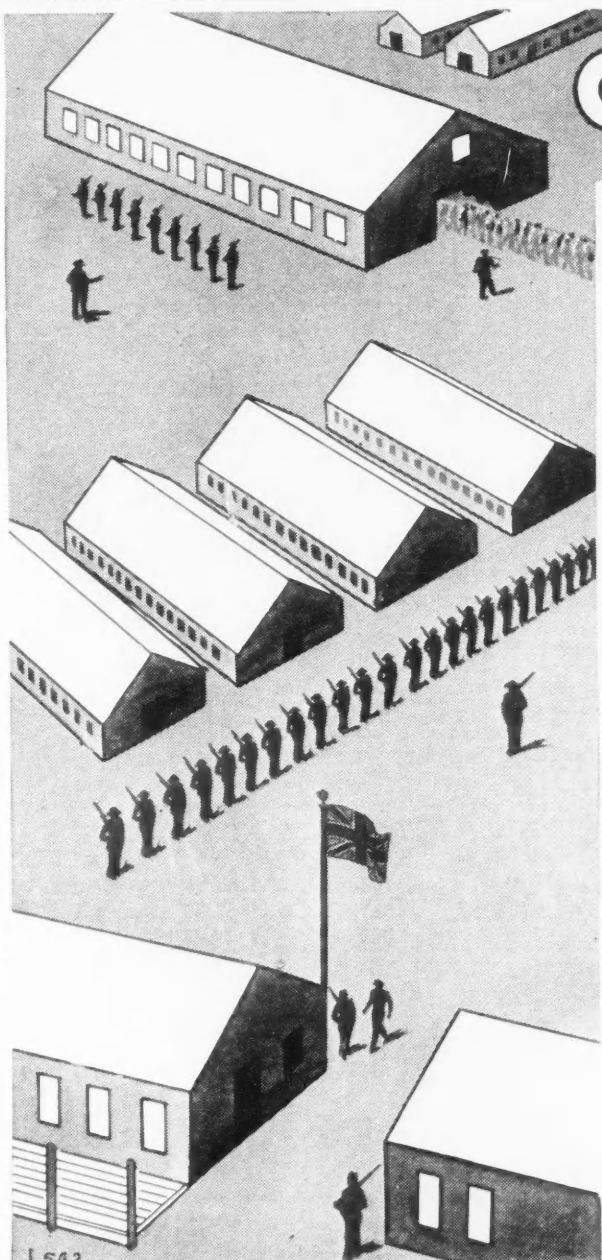


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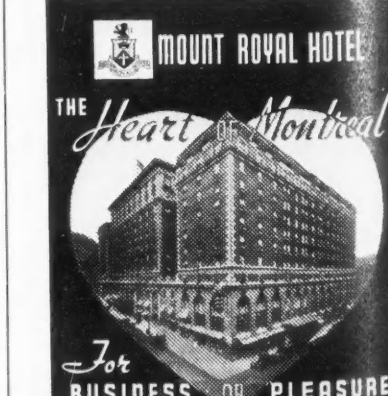


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heavier, and German morale in a still more pliable condition for treatment.

The possibilities of these raids, if they can be kept up even at their present tempo say every second or third night, are quite incalculable. We have the opinion of the chief of the RAF Bomber Command, Air Marshal Harris, that 1000 bombers a night could knock Germany out of the war by Fall. And no one has expressed a deeper conviction that the home front was the weakest joint in Germany's armor than Adolf Hitler himself. In his writings and speeches he has always blamed the home front for losing the last war.

While accepting that the German people must be deeply depressed by the heavy casualties of the Russian campaign and the fading hope of victory, and frightened by these bombing raids we must recognize that they are still gripped by an iron Nazi organization which will hang on in desperation, knowing that annihilation awaits it otherwise, long after the population might be ready to give up. But this organization, though as rigid as cast iron, is also as brittle, and when it cracks will fall to pieces.

As the situation is developing at present, with Rommel turned back in Libya, with the chances of a decisive German move in Russia fading fast, with the home front in Germany being softened by our 1000-bomber-a-night offensive, and our air superiority rolling up like a snowball, it looks as though our landing in Western Europe, if it is delayed a few months longer, will be little more than a clean-up.

The British understood very well, it seems, after the Flanders campaign of 1940, Seversky's main thesis that it is folly to think in terms of reconquering Europe mile-by-mile when air power offers a simpler and more effective strategy of striking at the heart of the enemy. That is, when it is the right kind of air power, used in the right way. Odd, isn't it, to think of us teaching the Germans military science?

# "J. B." Teaches British Army

BY JOHN REID

IN SEPTEMBER 1940 Lieutenant-General A. G. L. McNaughton asked Warden J. B. Bickersteth, of Hart House, University of Toronto, who was at that time a member of the Canterbury Home Guard, to prepare a report on education among the Canadian troops in the United Kingdom. So pleased was General McNaughton by this survey that Mr. Bickersteth was appointed his personal adviser and assistant on education. On May 19 last week it was announced that Mr. Bickersteth had just been transferred from the Canadian army to a new post with the Imperial army as Director of British Army Education.

Mr. Bickersteth, who is the son of the canon residentiary of Canterbury and chaplain to the King, has a background and character which should make him well fitted for this new post. Now fifty-four years of age, he was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he captained the Oxford soccer team, and later at the University of Paris, after which he came to Alberta in 1911. While there he wrote a book entitled "The Land of the Open Door," one of the best sellers in England before the first World War. At the outbreak of that war Mr. Bickersteth was in England and he enlisted immediately. He won the Military Cross and Bar; and afterwards he wrote the "History of the 6th Cavalry Brigade". He then returned to Western Canada where he was on the staff of the University of Alberta for a short time. In 1921 the Hon. Vincent Massey asked Mr. Bickersteth to come to Hart House as Warden. For almost twenty years he remained there, a well known figure in the University. One of his major interests was the "Warden's Christmas Dinner" to which he annually invited all those students who were unable to go home; each received as a gift an original etching of some corner of Hart House. Last year 128 attended, from all parts of the free world.

Now Warden Bickersteth has taken over the immense task of directing the Army Education Corps. More than 25,000 British soldiers are taking correspondence courses in 140 subjects, while almost 12,000 lectures are delivered every month and thousands of classes are held all over England. Whatever subject a soldier is interested in, he has only to write to the Army Education Corps and they will try hard to see that he obtains instruction. Many unusual requests are received, and today soldiers are studying subjects as far apart as cheese-making and income tax problems, stone-masonry and psychology. Some 60,000 soldiers are going to night school.

Mr. Bickersteth's experience as personal adviser to General McNaughton should be invaluable to him in this new position, for in the case of the Canadian Corps he had to begin from scratch. His many years at Hart House, his insistence on precision and methodicalness, and above all his ability to be interested in other people, to be able to talk to them and learn their likes and dislikes, combined to make him ideally suited for

his position in the Canadian army. As a civilian he had equal and informal contact with brigadier and private. No doubt he has learned much in that position that will make it possible for him to see whatever improvements may be necessary in the Army Education Corps.

Today's soldiers have shown them-

selves eager to take advantage of every opportunity for education along lines that interest them, and while they are still training for the promised offensive, there is time for them to study, not only to "better themselves" but to make themselves thereby better citizens in a post-war world. To direct such self-desired studies is a responsibility that must appeal greatly to Mr. Bickersteth.

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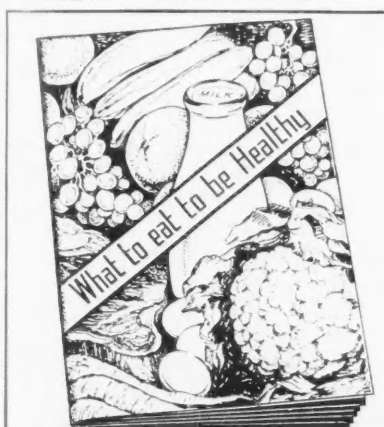
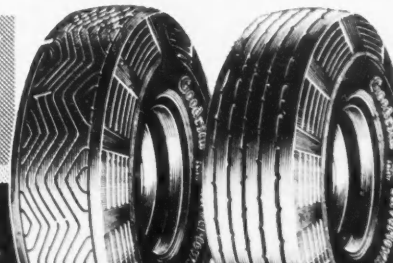
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J. B. Bickersteth



Continuing a study of the place of a beaten Germany in Europe, which recently appeared in these columns, Dr. Klein argues that a post-war Germany industrialized and prosperous in a pacifist world would be as great a danger to civilization as ever.

In his opinion the only hope for a lasting peace is the continued armed might of the United Nations.

# There Will Always Be a Germany

BY DR. FRANZ KLEIN

IN MY last article I dealt with the delusion that Germany can be allowed to be prosperous and at the same time kept from being dangerous in a military sense; and I pointed out the contradiction contained in Anthony Eden's speech of August 30, 1941, in which he advised that Germany must be kept reasonably prosperous and at the same time prevented from re-arming and resuming the struggle for domination. This is

impossible, because no clear distinction can now be drawn between peace industry and war industry.

Speeches like this are alarming because they prove that even the most responsible men have not yet realized the real causes of our present ordeal. I have shown a few of the mistakes that made Germany master of the European continent immediately after

her crushing defeats in 1918. Her generals were able to add quantity to quality, not because her disarmament was not thorough enough, but because the alignment of powers against Germany did not survive the First War; it did not even last until its end. Russia made a separate peace with her in 1917. After this, the Allies cold-shouldered Russia, thus

paving the way to German-Russian co-operation. Is it really forgotten that the Luftwaffe was reborn in Russia even before German aircraft received their training in South America's "purely commercial" services?

But we should not use the Russians as our scapegoats. It is a fact familiar to every expert on international affairs that ever since Versailles until the spring of 1939 there was an influential school on both sides of British politics that was in favor of replacing the Entente Cordiale by British-German collaboration. It was only after 1935 that this view became known under the name of appeasement, but it was much older than that. It would be absurd to regard the advocates of this course as fools or, still worse, as traitors. There was an arguable conception, and pursued with energy and consistency, it would perhaps have succeeded before the final rise of Nazism. The main weakness of the idea was that it was mainly inspired by fear of Bolshevism and was therefore inclined to welcome Germany's rearmament.

## Learn From the Past

We reinvolve these facts not for its criminality's sake but as a warning. If the alignment of Germany's enemies did not survive the First War, who dares to foretell that it will be different this time? In the British House of Commons it was said a while ago that Goebbels is likely to work out now how the Germans should act in order to deceive the British people when the time comes. "What kind of revolution will be the best one to stage?" But even

## MUSEUM STUDENTS

FOR a time girl faces were near the curve of a cylix; Young breasts were close to the swelling of an amphora; Red lips smiled opposite the sportive muscles of a black satyr And unguarded eyes viewed the smooth-pelvic dancing of bacchantes.

Then they returned, Clothed and garrulous and dreadfully sane, To the qualified alertness Of the street.

ALAN CREIGHTON

if an attempt like this be certain to fail, is there no possibility of Germany setting up a régime very much to the liking of one of the Allies?

The sooner we realize that there will always be a Germany in Europe, and always one with the potentiality of might, the better for us. Optimistic illusions will not do.

In 1769 Edmund Burke uttered this warning: "Unable to secure to ourselves the advantages of peace, we are at the same time utterly unfit for war. It is impossible, if this state of things be credited abroad, that we can have any alliances; all nations will fly from so dangerous a connection, lest, instead of being partakers of our strength, they should only become sharers of our ruin."

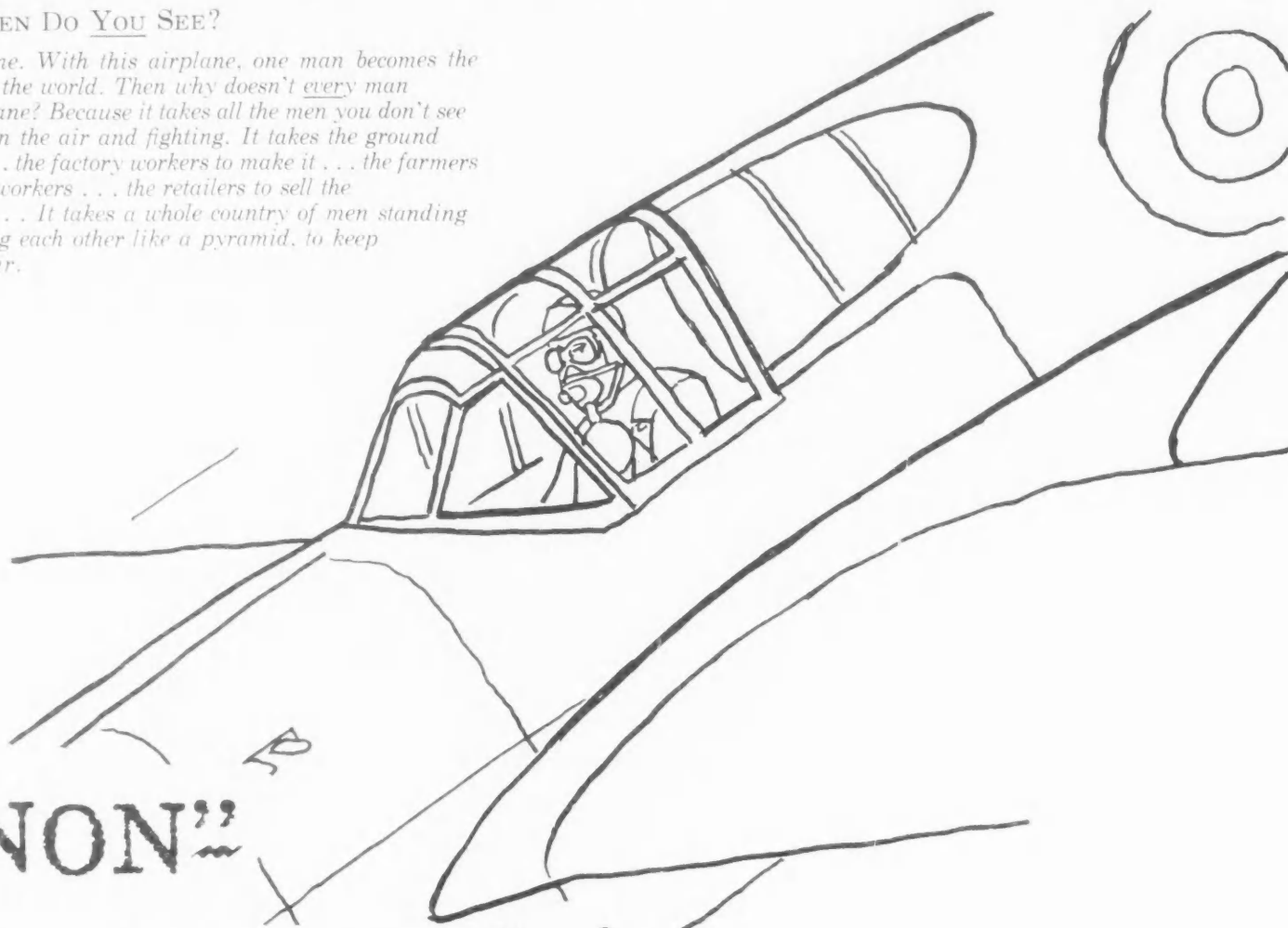
This is the complete answer. "It is not the Japanese," said a report of the London Times after the fall of Singapore, "who are strong in the air; it is the allies who are weak."

## Looking Backward

Everything was done to improve the prospect of German revenge. The United States withdrew from Europe. The British Empire became a Commonwealth and this obliged the Foreign Office in London to proceed with greatest caution lest, in case of war, the Dominions should remain aloof. In 1914 the British Navy was three times stronger than in 1939, when four-fifths of its ships were more than twenty years old. Between the two wars, the British Commonwealth had practically no land forces and no air force. On February 24, 1942, in the third year of this war, Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared in the House of Lords: "It is wrong to assume that the Indian army of 1,000,000 is fully

## How Many Men Do You See?

Here is an airplane. With this airplane, one man becomes the deadliest fighter in the world. Then why doesn't every man of us have an airplane? Because it takes all the men you don't see to keep the plane in the air and fighting. It takes the ground crew to service it . . . the factory workers to make it . . . the farmers to feed the factory workers . . . the retailers to sell the farmers' produce . . . It takes a whole country of men standing together, supporting each other like a pyramid, to keep that plane in the air.



**"NON"**  
is the wrong prefix!

"Will it help win the war?" That should be the first test for every decision of government, of industry, of the private citizen.

Business-as-usual must go as we strip for the final action. But in our haste, we must keep clear heads. We must be sure we choose the right things to do.

When we ask ourselves, "Will doing this help win the war?" we must remember how many men it takes to keep a plane in the air . . . or a tank rolling . . . or a ship at sea. We can't all be pilots, or there wouldn't be any planes.

We can't all work in munitions factories, or there wouldn't be any munitions factories.

Who would feed us? Who would get us from our homes to work? Who would heat our houses and care for our children and, yes, make us laugh to keep our spirits up?

Think about it: isn't it clear that there is no such thing as "non-essential" industry?

There is only "more-essential" or "less-essential" industry. ALL industry contributes something!

The sole purpose of all our regulations, all our changes, is to turn less-essential production into more-essential production. Nothing must stand in the way of that re-direction of our efforts.

But less-essential industry, being careful not to conflict with more-essential industry, should continue to operate as efficiently as it can. It should do its job of feeding and supporting our war machine, of feeding and supporting our people who cannot find places in war work.

We must keep Canada a going concern! And it would seem that we must also be careful not to fix our eyes so firmly on the plane, we forget what it takes to keep it flying.

THREE TESTS for management policy in the readjustment of industry to a total war basis:

- 1 Giving precedence to every direct war activity, industry-for-civilian-consumption should carry forward both production and distribution so that we can protect Canadian workers and their savings, sustain Canada's taxing power, avoid inflation, win the war as a going concern.
- 2 To the maximum which is not in conflict with the first objective of winning the war, Canadian business has the responsibility for keeping up the latent demand even for now unobtainable consumer goods . . . to help cushion the post-war re-absorption of labour . . . and to assure an outlet for tremendously expanded industrial capacity.
- 3 Finally, within the limits of war expediency, Canadian business has an added responsibility to help protect the Press as an independent medium of public information and inspiration . . . to assure for itself as well as for the people a truly FREE press, without which a democracy cannot long exist!



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trained and equipped. Before the war India had a comparatively small army. Since then immense strides have been made, and today men are volunteering at the rate of 50,000 a month. But all those completely trained and equipped are already serving overseas. The idea that hundreds of thousands of fully armed and trained men are standing idle in India is an absolute illusion." An illusion that had certainly not been shared by the Japanese and Germans.

If we keep these military facts in mind, we shall find ridiculous all the mouthings and writings about the so-called failure of the League of Nations between the two wars. The basic idea of the League was right and will be so forever. It will be indispensable. In defence of the League it must be said that no association can be stronger than the sum of its members. France was armed and pacifist. Britain was unarmed and pacifist. America was absent. To undertake the sanctions experiment against Italy under these circumstances was sheer madness. Those who did it were probably stronger than Italy but not stronger than Italy and Germany. They were perhaps a little stronger in arms but certainly unwilling to fight. Therefore—and for no other reason—the only sane solution would have been acceptance of the Hoare-Laval plan at Christmas, 1935, when Mussolini was still afraid of the Abyssinian rainfall. He would have been satisfied then with a semi-protectorate over Ethiopia similar to what the British established there a few months ago, and, separated from Italy by the Suez Canal, this régime would not have imperilled the British Empire.

#### Italian Dilemma

But even in this case Italy would probably have been driven into Hitler's arms by Britain's military weakness. "All nations will fly from so dangerous a connection." There is no doubt any more that Mussolini's motive has been throughout these years fear, and again fear, of Germany. During the Riom trial M. Edouard Daladier has revealed that the General Staff of France "had every reason to know that the front in the Alps would remain quiet, until the French had suffered an initial defeat." Obviously he had Mussolini's word for this and he was able to trust it since every Italian knows the simple truth expressed in the following saying: "If Britain wins, we lose; if Germany wins, we are lost."

Statesmen are allowed to base their calculations on truisms of this sort; in fact, nothing could be more reliable. He who is weak, loses doubly; he presents the enemy with allies.



First step in training parachute troops is to teach them the right way to land and avoid injury. So, instructors at a Polish training school in Scotland worked out this novel device in form of a swing. This in turn is controlled by cable.

An American envoy, coming home from Sofia, compared the small nations in South-Eastern Europe to children under a gangster's pistol. They have been looking in vain for the policeman. And the gangster being very strong, some adults did not behave differently.

#### Unpopular Truth

He who sees the way out in Germany's permanent weakness will again run after will-o'-the-wisps. Dr. William Temple, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, spoke the plain though unpopular truth: "We must shoulder our burden and make it clear that conscription is going to last for the next two generations; otherwise we

shall be betraying the cause we are serving." And Lord Beaverbrook told the Canadians that wars are not won in factories. We have often heard the contrary, but it is undeniable that a trained army will always obtain its arms, whereas arms do not raise the men to bear them.

Some people propose "collective security" as a substitute. But that again must be founded on the military strength of the peace-loving nations, and collectively can only act as an addition to the same effort.

Since there will always be a Germany, everything must be done this time to discourage her lust for revenge. Revenge is perhaps not the best expression. We had better call it the inclination to try again. The

Germans must be shown convincingly time and again that another attempt would be hopeless from the start. They will believe it only if faced by overwhelming, organized, trained man-power. Nothing short of this will impress them.

#### Prussian Tradition

It would be wrong to regard the racial qualities and leanings of the Germans as invariable. Their tradition, especially in Prussia, is certainly the belief in brute force. They would call it "soldierly virtue" but it is high time to recognize militarism as just another sort of criminality and we shall accept this identification more easily if we look at photos of Hitler's

party-generals like Kesselring who are steadily superseding the misleading Junker type. The new men look like butchers in uniform, and this is progress. The German nation must be cured of this tradition. We believe it can be done. But for some time, perhaps for two generations, they must get to see day and night the insurmountable walls of strength, of might protecting order and peace.

There were people in Germany who warned against the new adventure. But they were overpowered by military and naval statistics. "If we can get it so easily, why should we not take it?" It is an immoral attitude, of course. But if we want to save a drunkard, we do not put a bottle of liquor on his pillow.



Quotation from actual letter received from overseas

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FOR hundreds of millions of years a mighty symphony has been playing over this earth. The first amoeba felt its immense chords. The first man saw and heard the colossal music with terror and delight. And this infinite composition unfolds its grandeur for us today, tomorrow, forever, the finale never will begin, for the composer is immortal, he was born before the universe itself and he will live when only the vast and mournful emptiness of space is left. The composer is Electricity. His immortal symphony is called Thunder and Lightning.

It is one of the mysteries of civilization that so few cultured people really enjoy the wonders of a thunderstorm. Perhaps it is because schoolbooks neglect the weather, or teach nonsense about it. At any rate science has only recently made sure about the sublime colored music that is played in the sky on strings and pipes ten miles long and two miles high. With the idea that understanding leads to enjoyment, we sought out and present here the Thunderstorm.

Electricity continually leaks up to the skies from the earth in calm weather, and lightning restores the balance downward. These flashes of power have a speed of sixty million miles an hour. But there are slow flashes, too. Often you can see these burrowing through distant clouds no faster than a rocket. And sometimes lightning strikes from the ground up to the clouds! This you should look for at the rear of a big storm—a magnificent sight often reported but never believed until the high speed camera made it gospel truth. Down bolts hit the earth two billion times a year, in sixteen million performances of the symphony.

Violent upward-blowing wind, inside a thunder cloud, breaks up countless falling raindrops and produces the local electrical charge that makes lightning. Positive electricity gathers low in front of the storm, hurling bolts down at the neutral or negative earth, while great flashes strike backward and up to the negative clouds.

## SCIENCE FRONT

### Midsummer Night's Symphony

BY DYSON CARTER

But even if rain doesn't come, lightning must, and it will strike from a clear sky. This happens when charged masses of air pass each other or the ground. You see a pale flickering glow.

Nobody ever was struck by lightning and lived . . . and that is that! A flash has terrific voltage (at least a hundred million volts) and fearful current (fifty thousand amperes). Although it lasts only three millionths of a second, the total power delivered is around three thousand kilowatt-hours. Picture this in terms of your electric stove. How much cooking can you do in three thousand hours on a big element? Imagine that much heat exploding through your body instantaneously. You may survive being near a lightning flash, but never a direct hit. It would fry you so there wouldn't be even a crisp left.

#### How Lightning Strikes

Lightning not only strikes twice but usually five times in one second. Often it rapidly hammers the same spot forty times over. And the odds are very high that lightning will strike the same target every year, every storm. Provided the target is permanent (such as a high building or radio mast).

What makes lightning colored? Electrically it is somewhere between a neon advertising sign and the Northern Lights. "Heating the air" has nothing to do with it. The air gases are ionized by the high voltage, and glow. Usually white, lightning may seem blue in contrast to house lights, and may really be pink if a

flash is able to ionize the hydrogen in rainy air.

This ionization of air, plus some heating, makes thunder. Not the "collapsing air filling the hole dug by the flash." Most interesting thunder is to be heard far off from the flare, when clouds and wind and hills provide overlapping echoes and rolls. In flat country thunder quickly fades and cannot be heard fifteen miles away. Sometimes it never even gets down from the high clouds to earth.

Bolt lightning isn't zig-zag. It winds down the sky like a river over a map. Sheet lightning is perhaps the most beautiful passage in any thunder symphony. But do not confuse it with "heat" lightning. The latter is simply the silent flashing of bolts far off, hidden by clouds or the horizon, and reflected in high clouds. True sheet lightning is white, a vast fleeting pale glow lighting up great masses of clouds like a flare of aurora.

Working all through the storm, if there are tall steeples or masts around, is the awesome Saint Elmo's Fire. This bluish white sparkle is really corona discharge and can be produced easily in the laboratory. Or out on a transmission line. The great Nazi airship *Hindenburg* was destroyed over New Jersey on May 6, 1937, when a line squall worked up a high electrical temperature. Saint Elmo's Fire began to glow, and the *Hindenburg's* hydrogen gas exploded.

Rarest but most terrible of all lightning is the "ball" variety. This is no superstition. Science admits its existence. The dreaded discharge is about the size of a baseball. It falls through the air, floats like a bubble, or rolls like a billiard ball. It can be seen for only a second or so, then vanishes. What is it? The advance guard of a lightning bolt, scouting a pathway through the air! If the air is too resistant, the ball is harmlessly wiped out. But if a path is cleared for destruction—beware! Few observers have lived to tell the tale, when a thunderbolt shatters its way to the ground nearby.

As for the whole storm, can we foretell one of these symphonies of the sky? Does Electricity signal in advance when he is about to mount the podium and direct the clouds in a colossal concert of sound and light?

#### Two Days Notice

Of course the meteorologist can predict storms as much as two days ahead. You and I must satisfy ourselves with a few hours' notice. We can make amateur storm prophecies thus:

If the air is moist, hot and full of haze, and if high thin clouds are moving in opposite direction to a southerly surface wind in early morning, thunder and lightning is probable that day. The chances increase if by mid-morning there are fluffy cumulus clouds that seem to spread upward rapidly. This can be checked by listening to the radio (tune out the local stations). Heavy crash static, increasing towards noon, means that thunderstorms are surely rolling within a hundred miles. They will come at night if the temperature and humidity stays high after sunset. Then you can see lightning afar off. If it is to windward, close windows and pick yourself an orchestra seat. And the more of these signs you have observed, the longer they have accumulated, the heavier and longer-lasting will be the storm. St. Elmo's Fire appearing on high church steeples or other points in town is an almost certain indication that the program will momentarily begin; seen anywhere in the countryside it is fair warning to find shelter immediately.

There are dozens of other and more certain prophetic signs of violence in the sky, and weather is now the entrancing hobby of thousands of moderns. There never was a more

exciting pastime and study than diagnosing nature's moods. The science of weather has lately advanced more than in all the centuries since prehistoric man made up the word. Weather is the Supreme Command in this war. When peace comes you will see Weather Clubs everywhere, for this science fascinates both the science-minded and the nature-worshipper.

This week's article was based on a single chapter from a book we enthusiastically recommend for your inspection, "Weather and the Ocean of Air" by Major W. H. Wenstrom (Thomas Allen, \$6). If the price seems high, see the book first at your library or bookstore. Here is no textbook. It thrills the lover of beauty. Its voyages into the stratosphere are tense dramas. Its inside stories of Dunkirk, the Dardanelles and Waterloo are astonishing.

#### Wenstrom on Weather

Wenstrom lived weather and loved it. Whole pages of his prose reveal him as the poet-scientist who could capture the magnificence of the sky's eternal performing without once losing sight of his instruments. No novelist has approached Wenstrom's description of sunrise and sunset, observed in the borderland of the troposphere, miles upward, nor has any painter or photographer let us see these beauties. Here is truly another world. Young people who read this book will get the vision that will lead them to the greatest explorations



Admiral John C. Tovey, Commander of the Home Fleet. He has a tough job guarding the Murmansk convoys.

Man has yet to make—up into the unknown.

This book is Wenstrom's monument. He is the man who died a few weeks ago in a tragic shooting duel with a fellow officer. Is science at last evolving the temperamental geniuses who can give passion to cold knowledge? Wenstrom's life and death might make an opera.



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# Air Raid Protection for Industry and Business

BY GEORGE S. WINTHROP

WRITING nearly a year before the war Demaree Bess described visiting a German bomber factory in the heart of the Black Forest. His description of the factory and of German efficiency and preparedness in planning it could scarcely have failed at that time, to inspire fear in democratic countries. He told of the labyrinth of bombproof shelters, first aid posts, control points and so on, but the thing most calculated to inspire fear was a seemingly inconsequential detail: on the desks in the various underground stations he noticed pads for damage reports with sharpened pencils beside them.

In spite of the thoroughness with which Germany prepared to meet air

Here in Canada there is a good deal of misunderstanding of what constitutes reasonable protection from air-raids, also of the way that air raid precautions bear on the war effort, particularly precautions taken to safeguard industry and business. Such precautions are the subject of this article.

attacks, however, it is probable that her war industries suffered far greater dislocation than those of Britain even before Britain secured air supremacy. In the beginning this was no doubt due to Germany's system of random bombing which had for its object the breaking down of

civilian morale. In striking always at military and industrial objectives—often to the disappointment of British people who had been bombed out of their homes—the R.A.F. scored a tactical victory over the Luftwaffe.

There is a good deal of misunderstanding, here in Canada, as to what constitutes reasonable protection from air-raids and misunderstanding, too, of the way that air raid precautions bear on the war effort, particularly precautions taken to safeguard industry and business. Because of this any information of an authoritative nature is likely to be read with interest both by householders and those responsible for industrial production.

Such information is given in the latest issue of the Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Much of the material deals with the behaviour of structures during an air-raid, but there is much in it to interest the layman who understands nothing of stresses and strains.

In England, particular emphasis on the protection of industrial and business premises, and within each factory there is a complete, independent A.R.P. unit with responsible key men entrusted to look after the various divisions making up the organization. Usually the Plant Superintendent or Production Manager is chosen as chief A.R.P. officer and grouped under him are the various services such as fire prevention, police, maintenance, first aid and so on. The chief A.R.P. officer is directly responsible to the management, but he is also the point of contact between the local A.R.P. organization and the local fire, police, health and other services.

## Bomb-Resisting

Usually it is impracticable, in the case of a factory, to provide effective protection against direct hits by high explosive bombs. The best that can usually be done is to build the walls of such thickness that they will stand up against bomb blasts and splinters. Vital machines and assembly lines can be protected by interior walls, but to withstand splinters and blast from a 500-lb. bomb a reinforced concrete wall needs to be twelve inches thick and a brick wall at least thirteen inches.

Although most factories must necessarily remain vulnerable to direct hits, types of construction and methods of strengthening have been developed to prevent collapse should some part of the structure fail. Buildings which have been found to stand up best under bombing are the steel skeleton type, more common in Canada than in England. Direct hits on such buildings have caused distortion and damage, but rarely complete collapse.

There has been a good deal of misunderstanding on this side of the Atlantic as to the purpose and construction of shelters and there are still people who believe that the ideal would be to provide comfortable bomb-proof community homes underground for the entire civilian population. It would be impracticable to do this, of course, or even to provide bomb-proof shelters capable of housing the civilian populations of areas likely to be bombed. But even if were practicable experience of the authorities in England teaches that it would be damaging to morale.

England's objective is limited to providing a degree of shelter protection compatible with the most energetic and efficient prosecution of the war. It has been found that there is always a proportion of the population who would like to retreat to bomb-proof comfort and protection, and once in a shelter, such people are not at all anxious to venture out

again. The result is a weakening of fighting spirit and working efficiency.

Even in British war factories shelters capable of withstanding direct hits by heavy bombs are rarely provided. The usual practice is for a series of shelters to be built capable of withstanding blasts and splinters. These shelters are sometimes placed below ground level if there is no danger of flooding, and the concentration of large numbers of people in one place is avoided.

For families the Anderson shelter, consisting of a half-circle of corrugated steel, is considered the most

practicable in England—but because of the steel shortage it would probably be impossible to manufacture any worthwhile number of these in Canada. An alternative type is the Morrison indoor shelter which resembles a steel table with bunks underneath and lattice-work sides connecting the legs. Plans are given in the Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute for a wooden version of this same shelter capable of withstanding just as much punishment as its steel counterpart.



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Even in the midst of the pressing demands of war plans for the post-war period should be set up at once. Only by a scheme of the broadest scope brought into immediate visualization will it be possible to avoid such a wide-spread depression as occurred from 1929 onward. The time to do something has already arrived.

The writer suggests that any post-war plan might well be undertaken under three heads, Public Relations, the Planning Phase and the Legal Phase.

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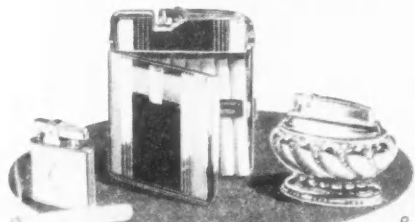
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# Peace Problems Should Be Faced Now

BY WESLEY CUTLER

**P**LANNING the attack upon the problem of the post-war transition period and developing the instruments for the attack are most essential. The plans we may lay and the mechanisms we may develop, however, will represent just so much wasted effort unless steps are taken to ensure that their application to the problem is permitted. The most carefully conceived plans will have absolutely no value if, at the end of the war, public opinion through lack of understanding or through prejudice will not allow them to be introduced. It is a vital part of our planning for the post-war years that we clearly impress upon business, labor, racial and religious groups, provincial governments and individuals throughout the Dominion, first, the absolute necessity of comprehensive measures to combat the dislocations of the post-war period, and second, the soundness and equity of the plans conceived and of the manner in which it is proposed to apply them. It is most essential that we thoroughly imbue our populace with a proper understanding of the grave dangers of the post-war period and the necessity of lending to the combatting of those dangers the same enthusiasm and co-operation which is demanded by the war. It is most essential that the people of the Dominion be made fully aware of the fact that the end of the war must not, if we are to avoid disaster, be the signal for the immediate termination of annoying controls and burdensome taxation. It is most essential that, through the sound presentation to them of the facts of the situation, the people of this Dominion shall be led to a wholehearted acceptance of the absolute necessity of continuing into the post-war period the controls and burdens of wartime.

## Peacetime Publicity

We have seen, in the past two and a half years, how world events, given the most widespread publicity through the press, the radio and public utterances, have led to a ready acceptance of necessary wartime controls and taxation. Unfortunately there are not, and it seems apparent there will not be, any spontaneous forces moulding the opinion of the people of Canada into ready acceptance of post-war controls and heavy taxation. The preparation of public opinion for a post-war tightening of our belts is a cold, hard, uphill task which must be tackled with vigor and imagination. It is a task which cannot be accomplished in a matter of days or weeks. It is a task of such importance that we cannot afford to gamble on the length of time that will be granted to us for its accomplishment. If the war should last another two years that would not be too much time for the sound preparation of public opinion. We must set to work on the job immediately since none can foretell when this war will end.

Now there are those who will say that to tell our people at this stage that the end of war will not usher in a new heaven and a new earth will lower their morale, will hinder the war effort. They will point to the fact that practically all the extraordinary measures introduced since September, 1939, have been based on the distinct understanding they are for the war period only. They will say the deciding factor which has led our people to readily accept the controls and burdens incident to war is the conviction they are for the duration only. I say that, if some of our people have been lulled into a state of slumber by the constant use of the phrase "for the duration," it is an uneasy slumber. It is a slumber disturbed by nightmares in which the horrible spectres of the great depression of the 1930's slink across the scene; nightmares which have as their accompaniment the steady, persistent, and growing beat of industry increasingly geared to war; nightmares which always end with the clamor of war industry stilled and with unemployment, depression, grief and strife pervading the scene.

Far from being destroyed, war morale would be strengthened and invigorated by a reasoned presenta-

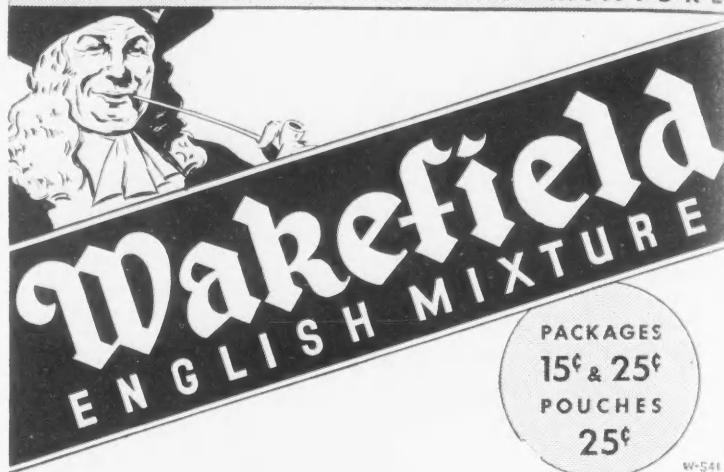
tion of the post-war problems and the means that must be taken to combat them. It is a well-recognized tendency of human beings to naively assume that bad news must be broken gently to our fellow men, that they do not possess the courage and the moral fibre required to withstand the full and sudden impact of the harsh realities of life. If there is one thing this war has proven, it is that the ordinary citizen of a nation can and will take magnificently the buffetings of troublous times, both mental and physical, provided he is convinced everything possible is being done to combat them and bring them to an end. It is he who pays the bill when things affecting the balance of our economy are improperly done or are left undone, and by the same token it is he who is primarily concerned in seeing that any course of action, required for the well-being of our society, is undertaken. A reasoned exposition of the post-war problems and how they must and will be attacked and solved will cut through the veil of uncertainty and fear on that score which at present shrouds the minds of our people and reduces

their ability to concentrate on the task at hand.

I have attempted to outline the nature and magnitude of the problems which will confront this nation at the end of the war. I have attempted to show the consequences of

failure to meet those problems with forethought and courage and with all the resources at our command, including the whole-hearted co-operation of the entire nation. I have attempted also to sketch in very general terms how those problems can be met and conquered. Out of the whole there develop certain obvious and

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Not as spectacular as that which the RAF carried out on Cologne this week perhaps but just as effective. This photo, taken over Dunkirk, proves again the accuracy of RAF bombing and gives some indication of the damage being done by the day-after-day raids over Nazi-held Europe.

Clear-cut suggestions which may be tabulated under the headings:—Public Relations, Planning and Organization, The Legal Aspect.

A widespread educational program should be instituted immediately by our Federal Government, by our provincial and municipal governments, by labor and business organizations and by individuals through the press, the radio, and the spoken word. The aims of the program must be, first, to thoroughly imbue all individuals and groups of every description throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion with a sound knowledge of the problems with which this nation will be faced at the end of the war; second, to make clear the dire consequences of failure to meet and conquer those problems; and third, to explain and secure popular approval of the measures that must be taken to combat the challenge of the post-war period. It must be the aim of this educational program to thoroughly demonstrate that the war and the post-war readjustment period, from the standpoint of our domestic economy, must be regarded as one and the same thing, and that the controls, the delegation of authority to the central Government, and the burdensome taxation adopted during the war must be carried over into the post-war period. The educational program must so thoroughly do its job that at the end of the war those things necessary to smooth the pain-

ful trials of the post-war readjustment may be instituted without delay and with the whole-hearted co-operation of all our people.

This vital job of merchandising the post-war program to the nation must be set in motion without delay. It cannot be completed in a day or a week or a month. It is so vitally important that it must be relentlessly pursued until the end of the war.

The sane and broad planning of our immediate post-war course and the development, to whatever extent it may be feasible, of the organization for carrying out the plans devolve naturally upon the Federal Government. A department must be set up at Ottawa, with the advice of the best brains in the country at its command, to thoroughly investigate the problem of post-war readjustment, to work out a plan for attacking the problem, and to begin laying the groundwork of the organization required to institute and operate the plan. The department in addition must assume the task of providing information and direction to those charged with merchandising of the post-war program to the nation.

#### The Legal Aspect

Extraordinary measures instituted by the Federal Government in its conduct of the war have been under the authority of the War Measures Act of 1917. When a sufficient degree of public approval has been developed as a result of the educational program outlined above, legislation must be enacted in the form of an amendment to the War Measures Act or in the form of a new Post-War Measures Act providing Ottawa with the authority necessary for the prosecution of the post-war program. To the extent that there may exist the fear that the controls and centralization of authority in Ottawa may tend to become permanent, it may be advisable to place a definite time limit of, say, three or four years on the life of any such legislation. To the extent that enabling legislation on the part of the Provinces may be necessary to implement and reinforce the Federal legislation, it is essential that it also be enacted just as soon as public opinion shall be sufficiently prepared.

The problem is incomparably more serious than that of 1918-19. At no time in the last war was more than 10% of the national income of Canada devoted to war. Today, we are devoting some 40% of our national income.

In 1914-18 also Canada's rôle was radically different to the one she is playing today. Then she was a source of raw materials, with manufacturing playing a relatively minor part. Today Canada is a highly industrialized nation and the nature of her contribution to the war is, to a correspondingly greater extent, in the form of manufactured goods of all kinds.

It is obvious how this infinitely greater diversion of national income to war purposes and this changed character of our participation in the war will affect the nature and magnitude of the impact of the post-war period upon our economy. In the absence of offsetting action, the dislocations which followed the first World War will be repeated in greatly magnified form.

With the introduction of comprehensive measures of price and wage

control the hope has been raised that, insofar as the controls prove effective, the dangers of post-war depression will thereby be largely dissipated. That hope is to a great extent illusory. Effective control of prices and wages will cut down the dollar cost of the war. It will help to alleviate many of the inequities which in the past have always been associated with war. It will render less severe some of the readjustments of the post-war period. It will do all these things and will thereby perform a most valuable function. It cannot, however, have any decisive effect upon the hard core of our post-war problem, which is the maintenance of purchasing power during the transition of our economy to a peacetime basis and the hastening of that transition.

That simply holding prices steady represents no sound insurance against economic chaos is evidenced by the experience of the ten years following 1922. There is nothing sacred about any level of prices which renders it immune to depressing influences provided only that it is held steady. When support in the form of purchasing power is withdrawn the price level, in the absence of pegging, will fall regardless of where it was before the purchasing power was withdrawn and regardless of how long it had held steady at that level. Both theory and experience clearly demonstrate that we lean upon a broken reed if we depend upon our anti-inflation policy to play the leading part in the solution of the problem of transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy.

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# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

## Yesterday in Philadelphia

SUNDAY BEST, the Story of a Philadelphia Family, by John Cecil Holm. (Oxford, \$2.35.)

MAYBE you remember a farce, *Three Men on a Horse*, that settled down in New York for a long spell, cheered a lot of people when it went on tour, became a joyous "movie" and at last was turned into a "musical" for Eddie Cantor! It was written by John Cecil Holm, of Hollywood and New York, a young man of boundless energy and an eye for humor.

Now he has written a book as blithe as the play, but with a steady under-current of sentiment. It is the story of his boyhood in Philadelphia, but particularly of his parents. Maybe it derives indirectly from the current stage success "Life with Father." One can imagine Holm saying "My Dad was funnier than that," and sitting down to prove it.

The proof holds good, for the elder Holm, an electrical contractor, was an electric personality. He was consumed by curiosity, interested in everything, afraid of nothing, a complete jack-of-all-trades, a persistent talker, spilling clichés in a steady stream, a careful man with vast interludes of carelessness, a business man who hated to collect debts, a

moralist with humor and a romantic fancy, a brave and loyal man.

"He was not a joiner," writes his son, "He belonged only to Mother, the family, and the 43rd Street M. E. Church." Here is an epitaph worth remembering. A hard-baked sophisticate would have made this book a prolonged and bitter sneer. But the red-headed son of that completely middle-class figure looks back with tenderness towards him, wreathing his memory with smiles.

And affection glows in the author's description of the City of Brotherly Love, "If Philadelphia gets bored, it invents something. The people don't grab a train to New York. What do they want to go over there for? They have a city, haven't they? But they don't even think of Philadelphia as a city. It's more like a nation. . . . Where else is there such a big city that is such a small town? Perhaps Brooklyn. They are both loyal to their ball-teams, and their homes and their forsythia."

A lively book that leaves you smiling, and perhaps a little homesick for your own middle-class father and mother!

### Pan America

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM: A Canadian View, by John P. Humphrey. (Macmillan, Toronto, \$3.)

THERE was an obvious need for a handy volume containing all the pertinent information—and particularly the information pertinent to Canadian interests—about the Pan American Union (Mr. Humphrey uses no hyphen) and the various other institutions in which the states of the American Hemisphere are associated together for their common interests. Usually Canada has abstained from the association, for reasons which have less to do with lack of sympathy for the purposes involved than with doubt as to the propriety of being in both a British Commonwealth association and a Pan American one at the same time.

Mr. Humphrey, who is on the staff of McGill University, has made good provision for this need. His book is mainly factual, but he does not abstain from opinion on important topics. He thinks Canada should join the Union; he does not think we can sell much to South America, but he does not think the smallness of trade opportunity is an argument against joining. Indeed a main reason for joining is the very fact which ensures that our trade relations can be only small, namely that the South American Republics are exceedingly like ourselves. "Legally and constitutionally," he declares, "there is no incompatibility between membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations and membership in the inter-American organization."

We learn with some horror that the American Republics once held a conference on Eugenics and Homiculture. Whatever homicide may be, we are against it, as being an invention of some American professor with a passion for jargon.

### Walpole Runs Amok

THE KILLER AND THE SLAIN, a Novel, by Hugh Walpole. (McClelland & Stewart, \$3.)

THE extrovert-introvert theory in action. A shy writer of pensive fiction is dominated by a boisterous, bawdy painter until black hatred comes to a flash-point and he kills the fellow. Then the spirit of the dead enters into him so completely that he grows hair on his chest and becomes boisterous and bawdy. When he realizes that the dear deceased is actually himself in another phase he shoots himself which isn't a bad idea. Sometimes extreme cleverness such as Walpole's peters out into nonsense. The publishers say the book "is as skillful a study of the dual na-

ture of man as has appeared since Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The skill is undeniable, save for the complete absence of humor, but it's not a study. It's merely a bad dream; the unconscious cavorting about with Jung's Psychology while conscious censorship is lifted. And Stevenson is still many laps ahead.

### Warrior Alone

THE COMMANDOS, a Novel, by Eliott Arnold. (Collins, \$2.75.)

THE modernist fiction-device of toughness and sexiness is used to set forth in extreme detail the fierce technique of commando training and action. The scene is laid in Norway and the heroine is an apparent Quislingite, using German confidence as a cloak for her activities as a Nationalist spy. A slick, even brilliant performance, but in too many spots incredible.

## Genius at Full Flower

PICTURES IN THE HALLWAY, by Sean O'Casey. (Macmillan, \$5.)

THIS beloved, ungoverned and ungovernable genius, whose plays are a treasure of the Irish Theatre continues here the story of "O'Casey-side" begun in *I Knock At The Door*. It is autobiography with a difference; the glorification of worldly failure upon failure that the soul of a man may be freed from the gyves of fear and tradition, from the lying customs of society and politics, from bigotry and superstition.

It's a song of hatred for the tyranny of capitalism and the folly of socialism, for the wrongheadedness of Ireland, for the appalling orderliness of England, for informers and two-timers and dullards and bloody fools of all kinds. At the same time it is a song of deep and tender love for the poor, jostled and trampled

## A Little Too Ripe

GABRIEL AND THE ANGELS, a novel by Theresa Townsend. (Winston, \$2.25.)

LONG ago Sunday School libraries existed filled with sweet and tender novels about holy heroes and speckless heroines gamboling along the road to Heaven. A lot of good people thought they were good books, desirable for the young. But the young, especially from fourteen up, turned up their juvenile noses, and bought for a nickel *Nick Carter the Detective*, to be read behind the barn, or during study-periods in school.

No wonder that Sunday School libraries declined and died, for people at last discerned that a lie was a lie, however sugar-coated and that books giving a false view of life weren't worth shelf-room. I had imagined that they weren't being printed any more, but here's one of the old ripe style, the characters like marionettes used too often, and completely unconvincing to the audience. Some persons will probably say it's sweet. To me it is odorous, like a melon kept too long, for it is false in all its characterization.

from the cradle to the grave, and a wild threnody of passion for Ireland.

It's a book of tumult, lighted by fire-cascades of humor; bold beyond reason, freed of every inhibition, original in every paragraph, crowded with vivid phrasing. Who but O'Casey could picture St. Patrick leaning over the battlements of Heaven raging at the Irish, telling them what to do, and saying, "An' the English awkward squad up here, with their ears cocked, listenin' to every word, thinkin' themselves God's own household guard, and never tired o'whisperin' that their type of government might be introduced here with some advantage to keep things straight." Oh, it's a darlin' book, which every cocksure fancy skater through life will dislike intensely, but which the rest of us, reeling from tumble to tumble, will remember with laughter and rejoicing.

## A Thrilling Novel of Paris

UNTIL THE DAY BREAK, a Novel, by Louis Bromfield. (Mussn, \$2.75.)

PARIS under occupation; its theatres and shops and restaurants flooded by grey-green invaders seeking vainly a gaiety now in total eclipse. This is the background of the tale. The heroine is an American girl, battered and hardened by life, from her Indiana childhood on the wrong side of the tracks, through burlesque to a Broadway show, and then to Leon D'Abizzi's theatre in Paris, where she is the strip-tease star of revue.

She has fallen into unreasonable love with "Nickie" a Russ-Parisian, a *chevalier d'industrie* in a handsome way, a hard-boiled adventurer, with a consuming hatred for Germans. So she is drawn into a conspiracy with Nickie and Leon against the enemy, typified by Major Freiherr Kurt von Fabrizius von Wesselhoft.

The characterization, not only of the principals, but of each minor person of the story, hasn't a false note. The dialogue is superb, the descriptions complete, the atmosphere exact. And how the man can write!

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# THE BOOKSHELF

## Fischer Good and Bad

BY J. ANDERS

DAWN OF VICTORY, by Louis Fischer. (Duell, Sloan and Pearce. \$3.50).

THE book is of an amazing unevenness. It begins by relating personal experiences of the author in Britain. That is fashionable now. And as journalists are supposed to know what people want to read it is to be assumed that many people will like that part.

Then comes the climax, a good account of the social development of Britain in war. There is not much in it that is new, but it is well condensed and well written. Towards the end Fischer makes a howler. When he has got the reader to the point where the reader asks himself when the revolution will come in Britain, Fischer answers: "Verily, the revolution is not just around the corner in England." Why? Because an amendment to the National Service Bill of December, 1941, demanding "state control of key industries during war-time," received only forty votes in the Commons; forty votes out of six hundred possible and 166 Labor votes.

How many votes were cast altogether, and how many Labor votes, Fischer does not say. But it does not matter. What matters is that if there is anything which the present British House does not represent it is the present mood of the British people. The House was elected six years ago. Moreover, the neglect of many of its members to attend sessions is notorious and in itself a sign of the decay of "politics."

Next follows "What will Russia do?" Soviet Russia, or rather Stalin,

is a blind spot in Fischer's make-up. Many people hold that the Russian army is fighting well because it was purged. This is only an assertion, says Fischer, there is no proof that the purged generals were fifth columnists. "Tens of thousands of young Russian men are now dead because Stalin, to further his personal political ambitions, deprived the Red Army of its best talent." So those

generals were not traitors. Nobody knows, but Fischer does.

The chapter starts: "Russia's fight has not reconciled me to Stalin's dictatorship any more than Germany's military victories reconciled me to the Hitler regime." The opinion is legitimate, but the taste in which it is expressed is abominable.

The chapters "The Strategy of Victory" and "The Shape of the Peace to Come" are good. The last, though, is marred by Fischer's abhorrence of communism which he identifies with Stalin. He clearly sees why the world is where it is, but his abhorrence goes so far that he apparently is afraid of any drastic economic changes to secure lasting peace. His references to economic planning are vague and sometimes border on the ridiculous.

## Vicki Tells All

BY ICHTHUS

MARION ALIVE, by Vicki Baum. McClelland and Stewart. \$3.25.

ANY one who is interested in finding out the state of mind of the modern matron, who has dabbled in literature, philosophy and sociological patter, might well read Vicki Baum's *Marion Alive*. Largely autobiographical, it is the life story of a woman in her forties, now facing this second World War. Born in Austria, she breaks away from her rigid middleclass background to live her own life independently, first as a concert violinist, and later as a secretary. The first war breaks out—much to her surprise—and an affair

with one man leads to marriage with another. At the end of the war, Marion is left with two children to support, in starving Germany. For some years she manages quite successfully, eventually marrying an American. In 1939 she returns to the European scene to rescue her younger son from an overdose of Naziism, and tuberculosis of the eyes, and meets in the course of events the last man of the novel—some fifteen years her junior.

The events of the story move, but essentially the character of Marion does not change.

Success in "telling all" depends largely on the writer's sensibilities and good taste, however; unfortunately Miss Baum's early background does not seem to have afforded her a great deal of either.

Fine horses and shady trails through breath-catching scenery that is guaranteed to take your mind off your worries and your problems.



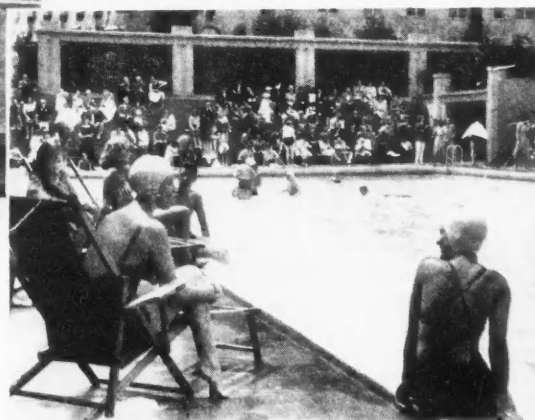
AT THE  
*Manoir Richelieu*  
MURRAY BAY, QUEBEC

## On Leave...

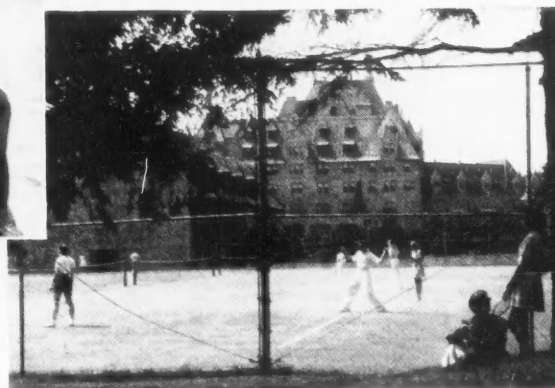
THE BRIEFER your holiday this year, the more you'll want to make of it. In these days of stress, here's the Manoir Richelieu recipe for a quick pick-up to refit you for tasks ahead . . . *One part* sea air, fresh from the Gulf and spiced with pine . . . *One part* play—top-of-the-world golf, evergreen bridle trails, a jewel-like pool, tennis, fishing, dancing to Luigi Romanelli and his orchestra . . . And *one part* hospitality that takes over the business of living and leaves you free to do all the things you want to do . . . or nothing at all. A spot of *play* will mean better *work*!



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CANADA



WHEN entertaining men in the services steer clear of frocks in colors such as the blues, grays and khaki shades of the men's uniforms—choose bright colors or pinks and blues instead.

This is only part of the good advice handed out in the pages of the new Girls' Service Organization Manual just published by the Army and Navy Department of the National Council

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## A Manual of "How to Please"

BY BERNICE COFFEY

of Y.W.C.A.'s of the United States.

The manual is directed to girls who entertain service men and is being sent to no less than sixty-five thousand girls as far south as Key West, Florida, and as far north as Anchorage, Alaska. "Every bright girl knows that she dresses to please men," it says, and "It doesn't matter how much you spend, but it does matter how feminine you look," are some of the nuggets of wisdom tucked away in its pages. The booklet also suggests that the long evening dress that serves the girl's particular type, does wonders for a man's morale. And color is stressed as having a "definite psychological effect on the observer as well as the wearer."

This booklet, we suggest, is probably a "best seller" in the amount of careful reading it receives. A booklet to fill a similar purpose might well be issued in this country.

### On the House

Recommended as a gift for the June bride-to-be is "The Run of the House," by Charlotte Adams, an entertainingly written textbook on household management that will start brides off on the right foot, as well as put brides of former years on their mettle.

Mrs. Adams' book does not pretend to be written for the housekeeper who is a perfectionist and it takes for granted that the majority of women have not the money or, much more important, the time and the desire to run perfect households. "We are after a far more vital thing—the happiest and most comfortable possible life in houses of which we are the masters, not the slaves!"

She tells how to achieve the kind

of household that fits the activities and personalities of those who are part of it, and how the housewife can do it with the least pain to herself and others. Her attitude toward servants (for those who have them) is a sound one, and is worth heeding by anyone who finds herself involved altogether too frequently with the Servant Problem. Mrs. Adams maintains too, that since the woman who runs the house does the hiring, she should do the firing when the painful necessity arises—instead of being weak-kneed about it and passing the buck to the master.

There are work schedules adapted to the general houseworker (you, if you are the staff), as well as to those more affluent menages with a first and second maid, or a couple. The remarks, by the way, on how to size up a potential employee are shrewd and to the point.

Assembling and care of equipment, how and where to shop, care of family and guests, how to give a party so that the hostess has fun too, are but a few of the things discussed in a book which fits its title neatly. (Published by The Macmillan Company of Canada, \$2.50).

### Storied Stones

Some of the most unusual things to come from London recently are ornaments fashioned from the stone and wood of historical edifices blasted to bits by Hitler's apostles of the so-called "New Order." Each bears a plaque attesting its origin.

One of the pieces is a crucifix hand-carved of oak from St. James, Picca-

dilly. A pair of book ends bearing a finely carved acanthus leaf design is of worm-eaten Norway pine from the same source. Two exquisite pine pen trays of which the one with the Chippendale edge is our particular pet, once were part of this lovely Wren church. One of the trays once may have been part of the beams of the church, and shows where one of the carpenters who built the church re-

medied a flaw in the wood by fitting in another piece of wood. From the City Temple come plainer pieces of pine, now become an urn-shaped stud box and several cigarette cups.

Pieces of creamy-white smooth-textured Portland stone—the stone of so many London buildings—have been gathered from Houndsditch, Highgate, Adelphi where so many of England's best-known writers live, Whitefriars, Ludgate. These stones will be seen in Canadian houses as square flower pots, or as candleholders done in the manner of Georgian oil lamps. If you've even a trace of imagination in your make-up, you can't help but be a little touched when you hold these things in your hand. They are at the Seven Seas Shop (Eaton's).



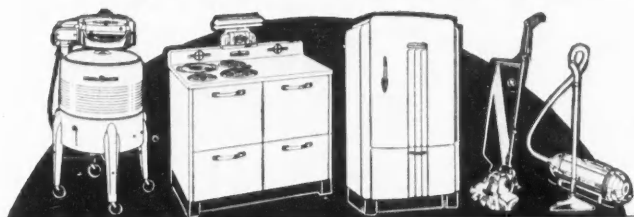
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## Knit-Knacks for Knitters

BY ANNE KILBORN COLE

KNITTING needles are flying these days, not only for relief organizations, but for budget-balancing clothes at home. But to be smart your knitting must have the professional touch. It should not sag, or bulge, or span. It must look hand-knit but never homemade. The instructor of a needlework department or yarn shop will hold your hand over the hard spots, but perhaps some of these notes taken from the handbook of a professional knitter will prove helpful when you run into problems at home.

No matter how good you think you are as a knitter, never, never, says the instructor, begin to knit a new garment without first making a "swatch." This is a sample at least three inches square, and is to knitting what the little round trial "nut" is to doughnut-making. With it you gauge your stitch not only to the yarn but to your own tension of knitting. From it you block your measurements more accurately.

The swatch is also indispensable when practising a new stitch like the complicated rope feather-stitch or the fancy afghan stitches that are being used on new sweater blouses. The professional knitter says this is better than to memorize numbers of stitches because it gives you a picture of the stitch as its originator saw it.

Colored needles are a great help in following a pattern. Use two colors, the even row on white say, the odd on red, or purl on one color and knit on the other. Sometimes painting a colored ring around a white needle will do the same thing, or you can buy needles with colored ends. Always try to have your needle contrast with the wool; it is easier on the eyes.

### Measure Carefully

Correct measurements are of course the acid test of a good-looking knitted garment. Besides measuring bust, hips, waist and skirt length, measure also from the skirt edge to the widest part of the hips, from there to three inches below the waistline as a guide

for decreasing properly. Also check sleeve length under arm as well as from shoulder-line to wrist and from neckline to wrist. Measure from neck to waistline in front as well as back, from underarm to waist also. Keep your little diagram pinned to your tape measure in your knitting bag.

If you are thriftily using yarn unraveled from discarded knitted goods, be sure that the yarn is smooth before you reknit it. Yarn that is crinkly should be steamed in this way: as you rip lay it lightly, bird's nest fashion, in a ring on top of an old towel. Then hold the towel by the corners and steam over a boiling kettle. Wind the wool while still damp.

Mistakes are made by the best of knitters. Don't let a dropped stitch worry you too much. Bring it back with a crochet hook to its starting point and sew it there. If you need the stitch, add another in one of two ways: either work the front and back thread of a stitch for two stitches instead of catching up both at once, or add by knitting an extra stitch in the row below the one you are working on. The "thread over" method of adding a stitch often leaves a hole that is noticeable.

Most knitters do not know that it is possible to knit backwards on a stockinette stitch. Thus a garment can be lengthened by cutting off the edge, picking up the stitches and continuing as usual. Extra fullness can often be shrunk out by wetting and pressing with a hot iron. An edge of tight crochet will hold in a too-large neckline or loose edge.

Finish counts on the well made handknit. Always do your increasing one or even two stitches from the end of the row. When using stockinette stitch, finish the edge of each row by slipping the first stitch just as if you were going to knit it, or purl it, as the row might be. This keeps end stitches uniform. In joining edges for seams pick up both threads of the edge stitches as you sew. Always hold toward you the edge that may have fullness to be worked in, as a sleeve into an armhole.



# WORLD OF WOMEN

## How's Your I.Q. Today?

BY DOROTHY NORWICH

I AM covered with confusion. My ego has received such a blow in the solar plexus that it'll be years—well, months anyhow—before it is restored to its customary aplomb. I am, I have just discovered, one of the world's weak sisters. I'm a sitter-on-the-fence, a colorless personality whose mind can be swayed willy-nilly by anyone with an open face and a

smooth line of chatter. I haven't, it seems, the brains God gave a doodlebug and had my parents realized the sort of creature they had produced they would have quietly strangled me at birth.

This unpleasant revelation was brought to me by one of those "char-

acter" tests that flourish in our monthly magazines under such titillating titles as, WHAT ABOUT YOU? DO YOU AND MARRIAGE MIX? GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR SELF! They consist, usually, of a number of questions such as, "Do you dislike changes?" "Do you try to get even with people who have offended you?" "Do you fear thunder and lightning?"

You answer these and kindred questions as honestly as human nature will permit, cheating only now and again on the ones you fear will count too much against you. You then compare your answers with those of the experts, only to find that by yielding to temptation and putting "No" where "Yes" should have been, you have lessened your score. You immediately remedy this by marking "Yes" over "No" and recount your total.

If all your answers coincide with those of the experts, you are a very brilliant person indeed and in no time at all should be sharing the world's spotlight with Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt.

If you are from 50% to 75% agreed, you'll still get along. Your greatest worries will be arguing with Government over your income tax and being annoyed by the temerity of your help in asking for a slight increase in wages. If you fall below 50%, that's bad! You'll be the one demanding the increase and probably not getting it.

It was the color test, though, that threw me into a panic. It revealed I was an XX creature. Now, in these tests, the XX people are the off-trail characters—the either uncommonly bright or the pitifully dumb. And in this case, XX did not stand for brilliance!

This hitherto unsuspected weakness in character disturbed me and I said to my husband, "Do you suppose I could possibly be a moron?"

"If you are," he returned, cheerfully, "you won't know it, so why worry?"

### Modern Penelope

I was not amused and said so. This was a serious matter. I pointed out to him that character tests are really a form of psychology. "And psychologists," I declared, "have been known to cure various forms of neurosis and even stomach trouble. It wouldn't hurt you to try one. You might find out you are an entirely different person than you believe."

"And wouldn't that be the frosty Friday," retorted he. "Suppose I should turn out to be nothing but a Richard Byrd at heart, pick up my duds and leave for parts unknown. What would happen to you and the kids, then?"

What indeed! I envisioned myself a modern Penelope, holding the wolf at bay with one hand while keeping the wheels of domesticity turning with the other.

"Maybe you're right," I conceded. "You had better leave them alone. I'm beginning to wish I had."

"Oh, forget it!" he exclaimed. "These tests don't mean a thing."

But I couldn't forget. I decided, at last, to consult a psychologist.

The psychologist was pleasantly helpful. "You are not the only one," she soothed, "who gets upset over these tests. You'd be surprised how many people work themselves into a state when they come out with a below average mark. They don't realize that one test is no criterion."

And she explained that psychologists give patients a series of tests over a period of time and the sum of these tests is the patient's rating.

For instance, we all have off-days, days when we're not mentally on our toes but to counterbalance these, we also have days when we're exceptionally alert. Thus, on one day we're what might be termed subnormal and on another, above normal.

A test taken on either day would not give a true picture of our character.

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synonymous. A psychologist studies the reactions of a healthy mind, ironing out its phobias, inhibitions and the like that are interfering with the patient's happiness and progress in life. The psychiatrist treats the mentally ill, the definitely insane.

So now I'm doing the color test again. Maybe it'll come out, as it did before, that I am but 313 degrees brighter than a Mongolian idiot. If it does, I shall ignore it and try another one, because the next one may reveal a hidden genius smouldering beneath a deceptively blank exterior!

### Safe Average

I wondered if these forays into the realm of psychoanalysis were harmful. The psychologist didn't think so. Not when they fell into the hands of the average person. Most people don't mind admitting they're not among the world's great and even when faced with a disagreeable truth about themselves accept it like good sports and quite often try to remedy the weakness.

They are not recommended for chronic worriers or people inclined to be overly introspective. Nor are they good for escapists, those irresponsible souls who, when brought face to face with reality promptly take to drink or else alternately imagine themselves a god upon Olympus and a bee in a bottle.

I left after that with her blessing and the added information that psychologist and psychiatrist are not



# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Copeland's Lincoln Portrait

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

It so happens that his teachers in composition were Ruben Goldmark, a Hungarian, and Nadia Boulanger, a Frenchwoman. These foreign influences however have not disturbed the radical American character of Mr. Copeland's inspiration whether he was writing on Mexican or United States themes.

His "Lincoln Portrait" is his most serious work up to date, an endeavor to present certain salient characteristics of the great statesman through musical tone and recitative. It is in three movements and, in the first, the composer hit upon the ingenious idea of suggesting the mysterious sense of fatality that pervaded Lincoln's life from his boyhood days. Even when he was a country storekeeper there were those who believed that he would one day be President and that his experiences would be tragic. Mr. Copeland's method in dealing with this phase is simple and haunting. In the second movement he attempts to depict the wild and feverish atmosphere of American life just prior to the Civil War, with certain elements of gaiety. For instance, Stephen Foster's first successful composition "Camptown Races" provides a theme. The most important movement, in its application to the world conditions of the present time, is the last, which consists of extracts from Lincoln's addresses that have a bearing on the age-old struggle for human freedom. To these utterances Mr. Copeland has provided a beautifully scored orchestral background. Rupert Lucas, always master of admirable English diction, read them with significance and dignity. Mr. Kostelanetz' conducting was colorful and sympathetic from first to last.

Several other orchestral numbers were given, one of which was a novelty to most listeners. It was entitled "The Break of Day" and is the introduction to Moussorgsky's Folk Opera "Khovantchina." The music is descriptive in a very poignant and memorable style. The orchestra especially distinguished itself in the nuancing which this work demands. Schubert's Overture "Rosamunde" was given a delicate rhythmic rendering and the concluding number on the program was a very brilliant and colorful rendering of Tchaikowsky's "Overture 1812."

The guest soloist was the young Hungarian violinist Ossi Renardy, who during the past five seasons has been heard in many Canadian centres. He is noted for the finish and elegance of his style, but has profound emotional quality also. His bowing is at all times impressive and his left hand technique thrilling in efficiency. He first of all played half-a-dozen short solos with Leo Barkin at the piano. In one number in particular, a Spanish Serenade by Chaminade-Kreisler, the exquisite ensemble of the players was particularly evident.

Two Caprices by Paganini were played with fascinating brilliance, and in Slavonic Dance in G Minor by Dvorak the harmonies were gloriously pure and golden in quality. With orchestra Mr. Renardy gave a magnificent rendering of the Tchaikowsky violin concerto. One of the most beautiful passages was his rendering of the opening of the Canzonetta on muted strings and he rose to splendor in the closing Allegro.

### Adaskin Recital

One of the most distinguished recitals that has been heard in Toronto of late was that of Harry Adaskin, violinist, and Frances Marr, pianist, at the Heliconian Club last Saturday. Mr. Adaskin had endeavored to make the program representative of different epochs in the history of music, going back in one instance a thousand years. From a scholastic standpoint the most interesting group was one of three mediaeval tunes arranged by Dr. Arnold Walter, a well known musicologist on the staff of Upper Canada College. Some listeners learned for the first time that Walter von der Vogelweide, the hero of Wagner's "Mastersingers," was actually a composer. The violinist played a Palestine song of his, supposedly dating back to 1200 A.D., without accompaniment, which proved a quaint and plaintive little offering. The oldest number on the program, "Song of the Sybil," goes back to 950 A.D. and like a song from the collection of Alphonso the Wise, A.D. 1280, proved romantic and charming. These lyrics probably owed

a great deal to the elegance and charm of their interpretation.

In a Bach group which followed, the Adagio from the organ Toccata in C Major proved especially brilliant.

Miss Marr got her best opportunity in Grieg's Sonata in G Major, when her fine sensitive pianism united in a perfect ensemble with the luscious tones of Mr. Adaskin. Modern composition was represented by a Sonata in one movement composed last year by the brilliant Toronto musician John Weinzwieg. He employs the twelve-tone scale which if I remember rightly was devised by Scriabin, and in general form the work is atonal, that is to say it possesses no governing key. Nevertheless, it is fascinating and rich in ingenious devices, and was very well played. In conclusion Mr. Adaskin played several tuneful works of a more popular order including Hora Staccato, in which he said he had chosen works he enjoyed playing himself.

### Young Pianist

John Knight, a very promising Toronto pianist, still under twenty, gave his first full-length recital at Eaton Auditorium last week. He has an attractive platform presence and plays with admirable style and dignity. One of his best achievements was Siloti's arrangement of the Bach organ prelude in G Minor. No doubt there were those in the audience who expected to be bored by Beethoven's "32 Variations on an Original Theme," but Mr. Knight played them with variety and vivacity.

## WEEK IN RADIO

### CBC Good, Should be Better

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

CHIEF witness before the parliamentary committee on radio last week was Major Gladstone Murray, general manager of the CBC. Now radio committees of the House of Commons don't fizz on Major Murray. He likes them. In fact, he told the committee that if he had his way he'd have a permanent radio committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Murray wasted no time before the committee. He took the "offensive" immediately. He praised the late Alan Plaunt, strangely enough, because it was Plaunt's critical report of CBC activities which led, in the main, to the appointment of the parliamentary committee to look into the affairs of the Broadcasting Corporation.

As for his personal expenses of \$205 a month, the general manager explained that it was important that he remain persona grata with leaders in industries, the theatre, the film artists, advertising agencies, newspaper owners and editors. I fancy there were some smiles around the long board table when he suggested that being manager of the CBC had not only been unprofitable to himself, but had also imperilled the security of his dependents.

On the day I sat in on the committee's deliberations, Rene Morin, chairman of the Board of Governors, was the main witness. Mr. Murray and his assistant, Dr. A. Frigon, were on the sidelines, with Ernie Bushnell, Steve Brodie, Jack Radford and other CBC officials. The main critic of the CBC seemed to be M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. house leader. He was quite critical of many of the actions of the CBC, particularly of the Board of Governors expressing "full and complete confidence" in Mr. Murray

as general manager in March, 1941, and then some time later divesting him of some of his authority, and giving added power to the assistant general manager, Dr. Frigon.

What will come out of the parliamentary committee's review one cannot predict. The question of public ownership of radio does not arise in this particular enquiry. That seems to be settled for the time being, although some of the Board of Governors are still of the opinion that all radio in Canada ought to be under government control. What is before the committee are certain criticisms by Mr. Plaunt, and disturbing facts involved in the resignations of E. A. Pickering, formerly assistant general manager, and Donald Buchanan, formerly supervisor of talks and public affairs.

SOME people, according to Grant Dexter, writing in the Winnipeg Free Press, have been "critical of the efficiency of the CBC as a national broadcasting system in wartime". Mr. Dexter goes on to say: "Many competent judges believed it has failed to do its job both in the field of national morale and of unity. Indeed, the gravest criticism in this regard is heard in Quebec. It is said that the CBC has not been nearly as effective in its war programs in French as in English; that the Quebec network is much less vigorous in support of the war than the English network."

The matter of co-ordination or lack of co-ordination in government war broadcasting will also come under the review of the parliamentary committee. Right now half a dozen departments of the government use the CBC to keep Canadians informed about the war effort and their duty in

wartime. Critics of the CBC say that these various departments should not be allowed to broadcast freely, but that this difference in emphasis and confusion of thought would have been avoided if all broadcasting had been brought under the Director of Public Information, for instance.

One of the important matters which must come before the committee now sitting is the question: who runs the CBC? The Board of Governors? . . . the minister, Mr. Thorson? . . . the general manager? . . . or perhaps the assistant general manager? And again, how often does the Board of Governors meet in a year?

This space personally feels that the CEC has done a good job. They have made many mistakes, too. They let too many people on the air just to get rid of them. They keep some radio programs on the air far too long. They lack daring and imagination. They spend far too much money on some programs, and not enough on others. A few favored artists have been living on the CBC now for several years.

But what other committee or board or corporation would have done better? Was radio in Canada any better under private control? Did artists have any better chance then? Did religion, the arts, education and people who just wanted to talk over the radio get any better treatment when there was no government control? No . . . even the most severe critics of the CBC must admit that broadcasting in Canada has moved ahead steadily under the CBC.

WHEN we were in Ottawa we couldn't resist a little visit to CBO to see what Madeline Charlebois looks like. She is very lovely and vivacious. She has reddish hair, she wears very smart clothes, and her voice is liquid and deep. Radio doesn't do her voice justice at all, and for your sake we hope that television is more than just around the corner.

THE United Nations' Air Conference was in progress in Ottawa that same week, and the CBC scored by bringing to the microphone several of the top air chiefs of China, Poland, Britain, the United States and the Netherlands. Hugh Morrison, director of talks for CBC, handled the negotiations, while William Woodside did the interviewing. CBC took on the appearance of an air training headquarters as heavily braided officers talked over the networks, were swiftly moved into other studios to talk to the French network in French, and then in several cases, transcriptions were made for other broadcasts.

The CBC ought to do more of this spectacular broadcasting. For instance, it might move its staff and equipment into a medical convention, and really go to town with up-to-the-minute interviews. It might go into the teachers' convention at Easter, and bring educational matters to the fore. The CBC should be more adventurous. It is too staid. Its programs are too hum-drum. In fact the CBC is in a rut.



Joseph Schuster, the famous 'cello player born in Constantinople, will be the soloist at the Prom Concert in Toronto, on Thursday, June 11, at which the popular conductor Edwin McArthur will be on the podium.

AT LAST week's Promenade Symphony Concert at Varsity Arena the guest conductor André Kostelanetz played another musical portrait to supplement Jerome Kern's composition on the subject of Mark Twain. This work, dedicated to the conductor is a "Portrait" of Abraham Lincoln by the original and imaginative American composer Aaron Copeland. Mr. Copeland's music has been growing in public favor during the past five years and twice within recent years he has been awarded the Guggenheim Fellowship in recognition of his efforts for the production of genuinely American music.

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# THE FILM PARADE

## The Day of the Documentary

WE MAY assume that war cameramen are just as active and adventurous as war correspondents and that their first-hand notations on the various war-fronts are at least somewhere on record. However, for all the good they do the public, these records might just as well be sealed up in a time-capsule. The rigorous suppression of newsreel material con-

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

tinues, and so do the newsreels, regardless of the fact that what isn't worth suppressing is rarely worth seeing.

Fortunately there are the documentaries. And the documentaries, though carefully edited, are vigorous, authentic and dramatic enough to

make up for the soy-bean fare provided by the newsreels. There is the reliable March of Time series. There are the Soviet productions, including the recent magnificent "Our Russian Front." And there are the brilliant productions of the National Film Board under the "Canada Carries On" series, notably "Churchill's Island," "Food, Weapon of Conquest," and the current "Geopolitik."

Mr. John Grierson, head of the National Film Board, has at his disposal one of the finest newsreel film libraries in existence. He has been given latitude to use it at his own discretion and he has had the wisdom and the hardihood not to overdo discretion. As a result the National Film Board productions, carefully compiled and dramatically edited, are the most powerful documentaries in existence today. Direct and truth-telling, they are designed for a public sufficiently mature, intelligent and courageous to face the disagreeable facts in our intensely disagreeable world.

NATIONS, like individuals, have been known to die of an overdose of sedative. Keeping this hazard well in mind the National Film Board has reduced the sedative content in its most recent films ("Food, Weapon of Conquest" and "Geopolitik") to a minimum. There is material in both these productions to shock the most dreamily complacent of us wide awake. "Food, Weapon of Conquest" makes it brutally clear that famine is also a weapon of conquest, and that the most powerful nation can be starved, not only into submission (which is a military convention) but into moral ruin, the spirit dead and incapable of rising again.

Even after years of revelation it is still hard for us to grasp the significance of the Nazi plan for world conquest. With our minds still half given over to peace we are unable to believe even yet that a scheme so monstrous could be at the same time severely practical, as cold and clear and exact as a master blueprint. Well, here in "Food, Weapon of Conquest" and "Geopolitik" we are able to see with our own eyes the structure that is beginning to rise from the blueprint, and the evidence too is cold, clear and exact. "Food, Weapon of Conquest" shows how the plan worked and is working in Europe. "Geopolitik" reveals the incredible scheme of the German professor, Dr. Karl Haushofer, to conquer the world for Germany, not by sea-power but by land-armies and air-fleets. It shows in one startling sequence after another how Dr. Haushofer's plan has worked and how Germany proposes to extend it through the great land masses of the Old World, and



The three attractive girls are among the first to complete an eight week course in the first airline training school in western Canada. Classes held at Trans-Canada Air Lines, Winnipeg, included courses in traffic, passenger service, central reservations and teletype service.

from Dakar to the New. It is not a comforting film. It is however an invaluable one, since it makes it very clear that the time has not yet come to take comfort from complacency.

The National Film Board productions are issued monthly, and they are worth waiting for, since they supply everything the current newsreels lack. They are sometimes disquieting, occasionally horrifying. But they are never evasive and they are never meaningless or dull.

"THIS GUN FOR HIRE" turned out to be the finest melodrama in months, perhaps the best of the whole season. The elements are familiar—a killer, a night-club singer, and a group of Fifth Column marplots—yet story and characters manage to be continuously fresh and exciting. Certainly Alan Ladd is something new to the screen—a neurotic yet business-like gunman who contrives to wrest away the sympathy from everyone else in the cast, including even Veronica Lake; though Miss Lake, with her beauty and her hair-do and her voice which never deviates beyond the brooding three tones she allows it, is not a girl to be ignored. . . . "The Male Animal" (Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland) has been picked up bodily from the stage and set before the cameras; which

means that it is rather overcharged with dialogue. It's very funny dialogue however and the mental turbulence of the leading characters is an acceptable substitute here for action.

## Coming Events

BEGINNING in Toronto on Monday, June 15, at the Victoria Theatre, and thereafter for one month in the key cities of Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, the great screen star Anna Neagle will appear with a group of Hollywood and Broadway players and radio personalities in a tour sponsored by the Air Marshal Bishop Fund for the Air Cadet League of Canada, the training reservoir for the R.C.A.F. All the participants, including Miss Neagle and Herbert Wilcox, the brilliant English producer, are freely contributing their time and talents and Famous Players Canadian Corporation is donating its theatres and the services of its staffs. Miss Neagle will perform in Noel Coward's "Still Life" and a Queen Victoria radio play by Monckton Hoffe, both authors having donated their rights.

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COURAGE in high places is now more than ever a necessary and admirable quality. Fortunately, there is in this country quite a lot. But, if it is the stern, unwavering, two-o'clock-in-the-morning kind you want, I commend to you the Director of Civilian Clothing. That really heroic fellow has just issued his instructions regarding the making of women's underwear and nightwear. Even he must have blanched a little as he signed the order, whether he is married or not—perhaps a bit more if he isn't married. There are things bachelors are not supposed to know about.

The new order covers "night-dresses, pyjamas, slips, knickers, cami-knickers, pantees, and vests." Where in the world do these emin-

## LONDON LETTER

### War Invades Milady's Boudoir

BY P. O'D.

ent officials find out about all these things? In what circles do they conduct their investigations? Are the ladies of Whitehall—but perhaps these are official secrets into which no nice mind would pry. It is enough that they do find out—to the delight and astonishment, it may be, of their more ribald friends.

But all this is no laughing matter for the poor ladies of the land, who now find the horrors of war intruding even into the dainty privacies of the boudoir. No form of embroidery, says the order, no appliqué work or similar decoration, no lace. There are even so-called British Standard specifications with regard to seaming and stitching and the amount of material that may be used, though it is difficult to see how such garments could be made much smaller—but what am I saying? Am I an official of the Board of Trade that I should pose as a judge of such matters?

These various restrictions may be made necessary by the drab exigencies of the time, but there are others that seem to me sheer bureaucratic tyranny and masculine insolence—though it may be, of course, that they really emanate from some modern representative of Mrs. Grundy, who has been called in to advise, the old cat! Manufacturers, for instance, are to be allowed to make only six shapes of each garment. Only six, my dears—six out of the forty-thousand-odd! Some of them very odd, indeed.

Officialdom even insists on a new method of describing the garments. No longer are they to be designated by bust and hip measurements, as used to be the frank and jolly way of doing it—though a bit embarrassing now and then perhaps in the case of the more exuberant types. Instead, they are to be known by letters of the alphabet—sizes A.B.C.D. etc. which seems about as dull a method as could be devised.

But perhaps it doesn't really matter how or what they are called. It is likely that the cold and measuring eye of the saleslady will, as of yore, wander thoughtfully over the contours, no matter what the customers ask for, and that the goddess behind the counter will proceed to give them the sizes she thinks they should have, in spite of their shrill protests. To that extent the A.B.C.D. business may even be an advantage. You can easily fool yourself about mere letters. But there is something very uncompromising about a tape-measure.

#### Lords Defeat Government

Being a member of the House of Lords must be great fun, for a variety of reasons—certainly for the freedom of debate that is possible there. If in the House of Commons a sufficient number of members should start kicking a Government measure around, the result might be resignation, a general election, and the very deuce of a mess generally, with exceedingly unhappy effects on the war-effort. But in the House of Lords there are no such grievous responsibilities. Any time the members of that august assembly catch the Government bending, they can let the right foot fly up with a joyous abandon. No one is really the worse for the kicks, however adroitly and powerfully directed.

Last week the House of Lords defeated a Government proposal regarding the use of gas-producers in motor-lorries. There were loud shouts of "Resign!", but it was all part of the joke, just good clean fun among the coronets. The Duke of Montrose—they are always rebels at heart, the Montroses described the Government apparatus as "a complete flop and an engineering haggis."

More than half those present agreed with him, and the Government was defeated. But no harm will come of it. Quite the contrary, if it should cause the Government

to think their scheme over more carefully before putting it into execution. It may well be that the Duke and his friends are right. There is a lot of really expert knowledge in the House of Lords—even on matters of a highly practical and scientific kind.

The rebels were not protesting against the use of gas-producers. Everyone is agreed that they should be used, in these days of acute petrol shortage. It is merely a question of which particular machine is used, and to what extent. The Government proposes equipping 10,000 lorries with an apparatus known as the "Government emergency producer." The Duke of Montrose, however, claims that a far better machine has been developed commercially, that 50,000 vehicles should be equipped with it, and that the saving would amount to 500,000 tons of petrol in a year.

Alternatively, he suggests that half the 10,000 lorries in the Government scheme should be fitted out with the gas-producer he favors, and that the better machine by test should immediately be standardized and put into the widest possible use. It seems a sensible suggestion, and one that even the one-track official mind may find it hard to resist. So at least the House of Lords seemed to think. And it sometimes happens that what the House of Lords thinks today, the House of Commons thinks tomorrow. Loath as the latter may be to admit it.

#### Political Economy

You may remember that old story of the negro widow, who ordered the black underwear—"When Ah mourns, Ah shore do mourn." Well, when Whitehall economizes, it shore do economize. Lately an official order has gone forth that all pencils in Government offices are to be kept blunt. Not just the big blue pencils of the Censors, but all pencils. Also they must show only the minimum of usable lead, presumably in order to prevent it breaking off in moments of hurry or excitement—if Civil Servants ever do hurry or get excited.

The hope is expressed that this new order will produce a saving of fully half the pencils used—just tons and tons of graphite, my dears, not to speak of all the wood they wrap around the stuff! The circular accompanying the order explains that quite half of the ordinary 7 in. pencil is wasted through too much sharpening or too long a point or careless devils chucking away the stub-end, or all three together.

So that there will be no excuse for throwing the last inch or so into the waste-paper basket, the Government is providing stubholders. Furthermore, by way of removing temptation, all pencil-sharpeners are being withdrawn. It may even be that Government clerks will have to hand over their pocket-knives in the morning on arrival, and reclaim them when they go away in the evening—or in the middle of the afternoon, as the case may be. As I said before, when Whitehall sets out to economize, it shore do economize.

#### Shakespeare Festival

Down Stratford way the Shakespeare Festival for 1942 is in full swing. Already they have had "Hamlet" and "The Merchant of Venice" among the more notable performances, and during the course of the Festival almost every one of the plays will be given a run, either short or a bit longer—obviously none of the runs can be very long with an occasional Goldsmith or Sheridan thrown in for the sake of a change. And the change is probably even more welcome to the actors than to the audiences. Undiluted Shakespeare for weeks at a time can be a bit of a strain.

Under present conditions, the car-

rying on of the annual Shakespeare Festival is surely an act of high, even heroic, faith. All the difficulties and expenses of production are enormously increased. In addition, there is the great and increasing difficulty of transportation, now that the use of petrol is practically barred for such purposes, and that train services have been so drastically curtailed.

It is true that some trains still run, and that people who are determined to attend the Festival, the genuine die-hards of the Shakespearean cult, can find a way to Stratford and the Memorial Theatre. But the processions of motor-coaches filled with schoolchildren and members of cultural clubs and societies, the jolly family parties in private cars, to whom this was one of the cherished outings of the year—all this sort of thing will have to wait until peace comes again.

None the less, it is a grand thing that the Festival should go on, however sadly the audiences may be reduced in number. It helps to keep alive and fruitful the great Shakespearean tradition—and not merely as poetry and dramatic art. The immortal voice expressed, as no other has ever done, the passionate and enduring spirit of England. It is well that it should be heard now and always—but especially now.

#### "Maid of the Mountains"

Theatrical producers are not very original or enterprising fellows. They seem to have the idea that, because a piece once succeeded in certain special circumstances, given the same or similar circumstances, it ought to succeed again. Hence all those revivals from the period of the last war, of which London has been having a succession, the latest being "The Maid of the Mountains." It has recently opened at the Coliseum, instead of Daly's, where in the old days it ran for more than 1350 performances—the fifth longest in the record of London runs.

As musical comedies go, this romantic story of the maiden who loved a brigand is a much better than average specimen. The book is by Frederick Lonsdale, the music by Harold Fraser-Simpson—very tuneful music, too—and the lyrics by that charming writer of light verse, the late Harry Graham. But, alas, there is no longer José Collins to fill it, not only with her fine voice, but also with her warmth and vitality. Sylvia Cecil, who plays her part, sings very well indeed; but it takes more than singing to make the part what José Collins made it. In fact, it was José Collins who made the show.

None the less, it is very pleasant to see the old musical comedy again, even though it does seem rather old-fashioned and leisurely when contrasted with the speed and variety of the modern article. Fortunately for the producers, there are probably many thousands of older play-goers who remember the show, and will wish to see it again, in the hope of recapturing the old thrill.

There are also thousands of others too young to have seen it, but who have certainly heard about it, and may wish to find out for themselves what it was that Dad and Mum and

Uncle Bertie admired so much. Al together they should constitute quite an audience, but it is not at all likely that "The Maid of the Mountains" will repeat its old success. New times, new tastes.

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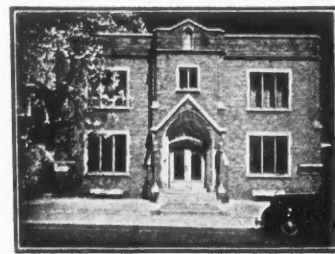
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SO FORTUNATE are we in Canada, that to many people the first jolt of the war came last week when they asked for a second cup of coffee in their favorite restaurant and were refused. Everyone who went around saying "Well I don't drink much coffee or tea, why should I cut down?" is due to learn that if they don't reduce, there just won't be any to reduce before very long. We can all be quite certain that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board would not have asked for voluntary rationing of tea and coffee—and sugar, but of course that's an old story—unless the situation was desperate.

### Heavy Drinking

The fact that some people drink habitually ten cups of tea or coffee a day and some only two is obvious. The two cup boy feels exasperated at being asked to reduce his modest consumption, but it's no greater hardship for him, than for the ten cup boy to get himself down to five. Of course everyone feels that a definite coupon ration system is fairer, but that takes time and money, and if we will only play fair on the honor system it will be a more effective way of reducing consumption than the coupon plan.

If you have a definite rationed amount the tendency is to take it all when you can get it whether you need it today or not. Light tea and coffee drinkers would then, if they did this, be amassing a considerable hoard. Our voluntary system of asking that all tea consumption be halved and coffee consumption be cut twenty-five per cent, with no reserves above two week's supply on anyone's pantry shelves, will work a far quicker saving and a quick saving is what is needed. Let's not save too little too late—surely we've learned some lessons by now. If Canadians will play the honor ration system the tea and coffee shortage is solved presto, and not only that. It is a great victory

for the democratic front, proving that no coercion is needed to make us do what is necessary in a totalitarian war which crowds right in on us, even affecting the simple pleasure of a cup of refreshing tea.

The figures as to tea importation in the world as provided by the Empire Tea Board for the year 1937 are interesting. The United Kingdom was the greatest with 434,000,000 pounds. Next came the United States with 93,000,000. Then Australia with 46,000,000 and fourth Canada with 39,000,000. The Chinese and Russians are great tea drinkers, but as they grow much of their own the figures are not available. We get ours over the dangerous seas, and we just can't afford men's lives to get more than the bare minimum necessary. The coffee situation is serious too, but it is to be hoped that the shipping difficulties between North and South America will decrease and so relieve this situation sooner than we can hope for relief in the tea supply situation.

### Here and Abroad

A lot of people have been asking this last week just what the ration is in England. It is two ounces per person per week, which as most of us know from friends in England is more than you need unless you are a pretty heavy tea drinker. England's normal consumption was 9½ pounds per person per annum, and the ration cut it to 6½ pounds per person per annum. This ration dates from July 1940 and will no doubt be drastically cut again, if it has not al-

# CONCERNING FOOD

## Let's Not Have Another Cup

BY JANET MARCH

ready been done. The value of tea in emergencies has been proved again and again in the bombings of England, and the people of the British Isles must get enough to have on hand for such times. We in safe Canada must not allow our wishes to stand in the way of England receiving all she can get. Australia's normal peace time consumption was 7½ pounds per person per annum, and tea is now rationed there at the rate of one ounce per person every two weeks, which cuts the annual consumption to 1½ pounds per person per annum—a pretty drastic cut to the many tea lovers in Australia.

Canadians used to drink 3.8 pounds per person per annum and we are asked to cut this in half. One of the ways to reduce consumption is to cut out entertainment at tea time. You know when you ask six or eight people to tea and they arrive at different times you may run through three brews of tea in an afternoon. No one is asking you to forego your own single cup of tea which at four o'clock after a hard day pulls you back from almost hopeless fatigue. Nearly everyone has one pet time when they simply must have a cup of tea or coffee. It may be in the middle of the morning, or after lunch, or mid afternoon or a cup after dinner. Better decide when tea and coffee are most valuable to you and cut out the other times which don't really matter.

### In the Bag

We are told that tea bags are the most economical way to use tea, and if you like it strongish this is no doubt true. As one who goes through life fishing dripping tea bags hastily out of my pot of tea so that I can get a cup which isn't so strong that my spoon will stand up in it and the back of my throat be coated with tannic acid, I can't endorse this. I like my tea weak, and a tea bag has more tea in it than I need, so for weak tea drinkers, who I know to my cost are in the minority, tea bags are not as economical as putting the tea in plain. We are told to measure the water, and the best way to do this is to measure the amount which your favorite tea pot holds, using a measuring cup and noting the three cup and six cup level so that you won't have to do it again. Then you allow a teaspoon of tea per cup. This seems a lot of tea to me, for I like just half that strength. Still it's no good trying to argue a strong tea drinker into becoming a weak one or vice versa. As a confirmed weak tea drinker though

just let me say that the flavor of weak tea is far more delicate. It's just as refreshing and, at the moment, it's a patriotic drink too. I just can't believe you won't like it better than that dark brown brew.

As for coffee, as everyone knows you can't make good coffee without using quite a lot of it. The way to economize our required twenty-five per cent here is to cut down the

amount. Lots of people drink three cups for breakfast who could get along on two or, if you must have more than one cup, did you ever think of drinking it the French way with hot milk, half and half?

All of us who are members of organizations which serve tea or coffee at their meetings, should try and see if this can't be changed. Perhaps having it at alternate meetings would do, and if the attendance doesn't drop too much at the non tea meeting why then we could cut it right out.

There's no doubt about it but that this rationing order is going to affect us all, and if we don't get behind it and abide by the rules, well, we'll be affected a whole lot more unpleasantly by just having no tea and coffee to ration. So let's do our best.



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I'M ONE with you, though woman, through these years. A part of you, of all your hopes and fears.

When you are lonely, midst your crowded way, I too am lonely; when your hearts are gay

Rejoice with you, would weep your unshed tears. When from the boat your Homeland disappears,

When England's chalky skyline slowly nears, Each lift of heart, each grief I would allay—

I'm one with you.

When you are prisoner, I'm in chains; to loers Of angry foes, I wince; the heat that sears

Has parched my throat, the cold that would betray

Your courage, saps my strength. By night and day,

By land and sea and air, till Peace appears.

I'm one with you.

Calgary, Alta. ELAINE M. CATLEY.



# THE DRESSING TABLE

## "She's Tall for a Girl"

BY ISABEL MORGAN

ARE you the girl who is always being asked to "reach for my gloves. I think they are up there on that high shelf." Can you always see the parade even though you haven't a place in the first row, because you have an advantage of several inches over your shorter sisters? Then you are five feet, five inches—and up. You are A Tall Girl.

It's a curious thing, but we have

**WANT YOUR CHARM  
TO BE O.K.?**

**THEN CHANGE YOUR  
UNDIES EVERY DAY!**



**Join the LUX  
DAILY DIPPERS**

Some girls are charming only at a distance. People don't like to be near them because . . . well, frankly, because undie odor isn't pleasant.

Undie odor is the result of wearing undies too long. Popular girls say undies must be changed every day—and dipped in Lux every night, soon as you take them off!

A dip in Lux prevents odor—keeps undies fresh as daisies to look at and to wear! Protects your daintiness, too! So start dipping your undies tonight!

**TONIGHT—  
dip your undies  
in—**

**LUX**

A LEVER PRODUCT

reason to believe that most tall girls feel as conspicuous as Rockefeller Centre on a clear day. This may be a hang-over from childhood when they shot up suddenly, and found themselves not quite knowing how to cope with all those extra inches. Well, chums, you're big girls now—in more ways than one—and it's time you grew up mentally to match your height. Accept the fact that you are taller than most, and then make something of it. The shorties will be admiring, but furious.

For on the credit side of those plus inches are many things you can have that they can't. If your heart not only belongs to daddy but to silver fox furs, you are the one to wear them regally. Take a look at any of the fifty-cent fashion magazines, if you need proof of this. You'll never find the astute editors of these publications employing other than tall models for the pleasant chore of being draped in several thousand dollars worth of these pelts. Small women look as though they are coming up for the third time. Similarly, you can wear all the other bulky furs such as coonskin coats for sport. Then too, you can wear those Large Hats with swooping, dipping brims that most short girls would give one or two of their choicest molars for the opportunity to wear. There are advantages.

### Playing the Scale

You see, it all is a matter of scale. Since there is more of you, the clothes, printed patterns, costume jewellery and other accessories worn by you should not be trifling things, but on your own scale. This doesn't accentuate your size, it minimizes it.

Here are some things to bear in mind when you go shopping:

Don't buy dresses that cling to the body, and don't be lured into buying anything with a princess line since it only emphasizes your height. Watch your dresses for long up-and-down lines of tucks, panels or stitching. Let someone have them who wants to look as tall as you are.

Look kindly upon full dirndl type skirts and dresses with peplums, tiered skirts, two-piece or two-piece effect dresses for they are immensely flattering to the tall silhouette.

Keep a sharp eye out for horizontal lines, for they are your friends. You'll find them masquerading in such various guises as tucks, contrasting belts, hem borders—and shoulder yokes.

Contrasting color, used horizontally in waist inserts, shoulder yokes, jackets or blouse and skirt arrangements, help to deceive the eye—which, by the way, is astonishingly gullible.

Dolman sleeves and loosely cut sleeves of elbow to three-quarter length are smooth flatterers.

As for those wide-brimmed hats, you can wear them better than anyone else. You have the height to carry them without seeming to be pushed into the ground. Close brims, if not too close, may also look well, if the lines are generally diagonal or horizontal rather than straight up and down. On the other hand, a peaked cap, for example, carrying the eye up and up and up is something which should not tempt you.

Wear your hair in a pompadour, if you must, but it's going to make you look taller than you are. But the new wind-blown type of coiffure ought to look awfully well on you if you don't let them crop it too short.

And please, oh please, walk proudly. You, more than any other type, can benefit from lessons in posture for you have a habit of carrying your head forward and bending your shoulders as though trying to conceal the fact that you are tall. Keep your head up and your shoulders back, and if the shorter members of the population get cricks in the neck from looking up at you, that is one of the penalties they must suffer for their lack of inches.

A tall woman who carries herself with pride and grace is a beautiful sight to behold. Too bad that most of them don't realize this instead of privately wishing that their parents had taken steps similar to those of The Phenomenon's parents. If you remember your Dickens, you'll recall that her proud parents fed her gin as a child to stunt her growth.



Evelyn Keyes wears this summer white slack suit during leisure hours. Man-tailored in jacada cloth, the red embroidered insignia and red buttons match the red of the crepe blouse. Note the cuffless slacks.



Smart and serviceable are the new uniforms of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division). This summer uniform is a style that is becoming to nearly all figure types. It is a washable shirtwaist dress of blue fabric, with a six-gore skirt, brass buttons and short sleeves. The girls will wear the caps worn at other times.

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HAD you all the money and enthusiasm in the world you could not found a genuine university on a raft in mid-ocean. The thing must grow out of the population, with roots that strike wide and deep, the strongest roots being its younger graduates. If the university has not this organic relation to the national life it is merely a conglomerate of departments—bursting with knowledge, dead as mutton. A vaguely hearty partisanship, attendance at athletic and convivial gatherings, a habit of shouting "good old U.", and smacking your lips over the alleged richness of personality exhibited by some long-dead professor about whom in his lifetime you cared not a rap—all this is amiable enough, but helps little. One meets too many graduates whose talk about their student-days, for all its loyalty and zest, leaves one in some doubt whether they imagine that what they attended was an abode of learning or a pleasant but semi-obsolete watering-place. If we seek to defend, cherish and improve a university, we must regard it not only as a vast club, or a group of delightful hostels, or a training-ground for politicians, or an immense filling-station for the automobiles of careerists, but also as a place where men and women acquire knowledge and (above all) the ability to teach and develop themselves; a dynamic centre giving an impetus to mind and soul; a place

where pupils learn both to transcend their instructors and to scrutinize dogmas hitherto unexamined; that, and nothing less than that, is the aim and result of genuine university education—a benefit priceless to the student and to the nation, to be won by no other method, and therefore worth endless patience, effort and fortitude.

UNIVERSITIES suffer in repute and usefulness because their chief function is unknown to a majority in the communities which they serve, too often including some of those who help to govern them. The all-important fact is that a university differs from a school not only in detail but in essence as completely as a Polar expedition differs from a yacht-race. The purely quantitative differences are striking, no doubt: it is important that, in college, students learn more chemistry than they learned at school, acquire deeper insight into history and many more French idioms; important also that

# THE OTHER PAGE

## Why Universities?

BY GILBERT NORWOOD

invaluable studies, such as medicine and philosophy, unknown in school, are handled there. But its chief quality is a spirit that makes a university not merely different from a school but at bottom the very antithesis of a school. Failure to realize this lies at the root of the evils now tending to disable both. On the one hand we tinker at schools in the effort to make them baby universities; no aspect of our present sycophancy towards the young is quite so revolting as our tolerance, if not encouragement, of boy-parliaments and the other pretences that a lad of fifteen is a man of thirty. In the outcome, naturally, they leave school—or as the significant phrase goes, graduate from school—far more ignorant than they need be of the humdrum subjects which they must learn somewhere and somehow if they are to be reasonably civilized. On the other side, we enervate universities till they become glorified high-schools—the most obvious symptom of this being that it is possible, and increasingly possible, for a student to win academic distinction and rise to a position of authority and honor without by any means completely shedding the mental crudities of adolescence, even of childhood.

THE business of a school is to produce what the population which it serves regards as the best type of boy or girl. Instruct and improve that public opinion if you can, by all means; but such opinion (whatever its quality) does and should prescribe the type to be aimed at. That ideal already exists in the public mind: it would be difficult perhaps, but not at all impossible, to draw up a statement describing definitely what Ontario, or what Switzerland, or what Lancashire regards as the admirable boy or girl of seventeen. In short, the efficient school tends to make a pupil what the principal wishes he had himself become instead of becoming a school-principal.

That aim is the life of a school: it is the death of a university. There, no accepted ideal awaits us. But how often do we hear misguided elders enjoin unquestioning acceptance of ready-made standards! A British member of Parliament was reported a few years ago as saying: "The lives of students in every place of education should reflect in miniature the life of the working and playing world outside." We can, no doubt, acquit this artless legislator of the wish that undergraduates should lose a (miniature) sum of money at poker and that school-girls should strike (in miniature) for higher wages; but we cannot acquit him of this calamitous blunder concerning thought. And he may count an immense host of supporters, who hold fast to that great tenet: "I give you full freedom to use your brains, on condition that you come to my conclusions." Whenever university students form (let us say) an Oligarchs Club, some wiseacre is sure to raise a jeremiad in the daily papers inquiring wailfully whether it is for this that parents make sacrifices. By the way, we parents are a great deal too fond of talking about sacrifices and letting other people congratulate us on making them. The word "sacrifice" nowadays means on the lips of most people: "money that is wasted because you get no financial return, only spiritual, social and moral results, which of course don't count."

BUT (as I was saying) Vox Populi or Disillusioned inquires in the correspondence column whether parents are to make sacrifices only to find their children peeping into political doctrines that are grossly unfashionable. The answer clearly should be: "Yes, of course! You are on your own evidence incapable of facing new and unpopular ideas; but your son has shown himself capable of it—a magnificent return on your

investment. So far as this goes, he is proving himself a better man than his father: aren't you pleased?" Oligarchy may be right or wrong, *vers libre* may be right or wrong, a thousand other enterprises, great and small, may be right or wrong; but let us never forget the Apostle's words, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Prove all things

and find out what is good. The essence of a university is exploration, and our students must be free to examine everything, whether we like the outcome of their researches or not. A university is a nest of rebels, or potential rebels; if you prefer a more soothing metaphor, it is the experimental garden of a whole nation.

HOW would you regard a father who said to his son: "What! You stand there and tell me you intend to marry an Irishwoman? Is this your return for my sacrifices? I married a Scotswoman and you'll marry a Scotswoman, or I'll know the reason why!" It is just as absurd to give a youth the chance to explore new

(Continued on Page 33)

at EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET



Ensemble SHOP



### "Woman About Town"

Suave ensembles as cool and collected as a woman must be in a wartime Summer. Distinguished by their smooth fit, their simplicity. Recommended for their "at-homeness" at the club or at tea, which is a particular charm of Ensemble Shop clothes.

A. Shantung 2-piece frock (cotton and rayon), with tailored jacket, box-pleated skirt. Tan or beige. Sizes 14 to 20. \$29.95. Also Berkeley Rose in Herringbone. Sizes 14 to 20. \$22.95.

B. Original ensemble from "Spectator Sports" of London, England. Navy wool redingote finely fitted, with front pleats, over matching navy rayon crepe print frock. Size 14.

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For years you have counted on the "Colonial" for "Canada's Finest" Whitewear. The "Colonial Girl" label has been a "standard of quality" in sheets and pillow slips for generations. Today, with production of wartime textiles in full swing in all our plants the output of this quality white-wear is of necessity curtailed.

It will continue to be available in quantities for all reasonable demands, however, and with your co-operation there will be no shortage. This co-operation is simple. It just means looking after your present "Colonial" stock with special care and confining your purchases to essential replacements, a thrifty and patriotic outlook and a real help to our fighting forces, to whom textiles are vital equipment.

### For Our Mechanized Forces

The Dominion Textile Company is producing huge quantities of vital war materials for our mechanized forces.

Here are a few items:

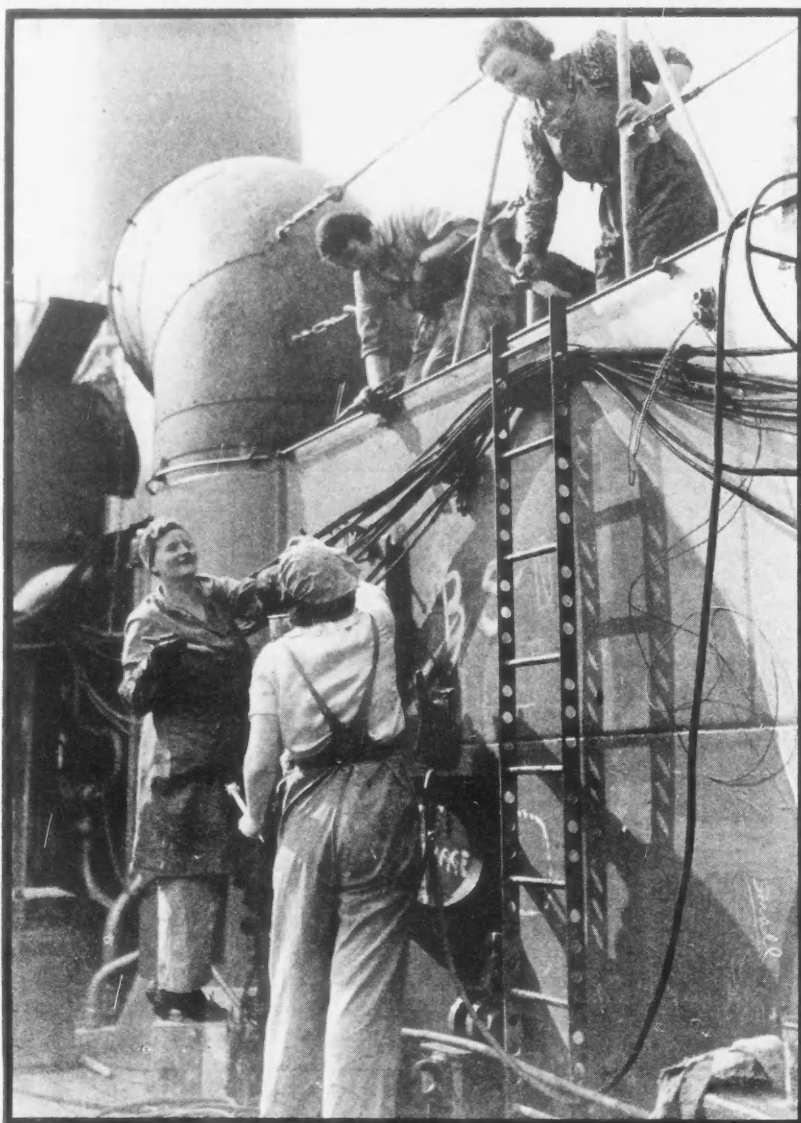
Tire fabrics for all types of mechanized equipment	Gun Cover Duck
Tarpaulin Ducks	Ground Sheet Fabrics
Overalls for Mechanics	Gas Mask Cloth
Uniform Cloths for all Services	Camouflage Cloth
	Camouflage Netting
	Duck for Kit-Bags and Tents



MADE IN CANADA BY  
**DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY**  
*Limited*



## New "Powder Metallurgy" Turns Dust Into Solids



In Britain today women's tasks grow heavier. The hand that rocks the cradle now helps to build the ships that rule the waves. Photos show: above, women dockyard workers giving a coat of neutral gray to a much battered merchant ship; below, this woman is busy cutting plates . . .



... which will later be held in place by rivets heated by the women seen below, who in many cases are doing jobs of husbands now in the Army.



DO YOU like your magic real or imaginary, substantial or fictional? "Powder Metallurgy" is of the real variety.

It is a new method of metal fabrication considered by some as the greatest development in metallurgy in 500 years. It is the production of "Solids From Dust", the fabrication of finished products from powdered metal. Dust-like particles of metal are mechanically converted into finished products by pressure and heat alone without melting. Just three words, powder, pressure, heat, in this order, these spell "Powder Metallurgy."

By its intensive use, impoverished Germany was enabled in a few short years to turn out tanks, guns and planes on such a scale that dwarfed the combined production of the rest of Europe.

#### Historical

The essential principles of Powder Metallurgy were understood and used by the ancient Egyptians some 5,000 years ago. Research has definitely established the fact that at one stage of their highly developed civilization their tools and vessels were made from metal that had never been melted. Later this method became a lost art.

These principles were re-invented or rediscovered in Germany, adopted by the great armament firm of Krupps, speeded-up by Hitler as a national matter and used by him to

BY CLAUDE L. FISHER

**Will this spectacular development in metal fabrication soon enable us to outstrip our enemies and usher in the day of peace? What will be its place in post-war industry?**

**In this illuminating article the writer describes the magic of this new development and envisions an era of new activity and prosperity.**

build up his tremendous war machine.

There is no melting, no casting, no forging, no rolling, no hammering and usually no machining whatever. It is all done by pressure and heat alone. Even that simplicity has been streamlined in the United States with the adoption of those principles for mass production of certain products, the list of which is constantly growing.

#### The Steps

The United States practice is essentially as follows. The metal is ground to exceeding fineness, the degree of this fineness depending upon the end product being made, but controlled size of the dust-like particles is vital. The powder may be of one

metal or a mixture according to the alloy desired. In mixtures the proportions are measured with the precision of an apothecary's preparation.

This fine powder is then fed by automatic control into a steel die set upon a hydraulic press that has in some cases, plungers both top and bottom. Pressure at about 25,000 pounds (25 tons) to the square inch is applied which rams the powder into a compact mass about one-third of the original bulk. When the plungers are withdrawn the dust of a moment ago has now become a perfectly shaped piece of mechanism, say, a small gear. It is strong enough to handle but would shatter if dropped. These fragile pressed pieces are then fed into an electric "sintering" furnace containing hydrogen, not air, and heated to about 1,100 C. for about thirty minutes.

"Sintering" transforms the fragile pressed powder form into a solid mass without melting. The melting point of iron is 1,535 C. so that the sintering temperature of 1,100 C. is about 25% below the melting point. On emerging from the sintering furnace after thirty minutes of heat treatment, the gear is no longer fragile, but stronger than cast iron. On cooling, it is ready for immediate installation.

What happens in sintering to change a powder form into a compact mass is not, as yet, fully understood but we do know the result, the pressed powder form becomes

#### THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## Come to Grips with Inflation

BY P. M. RICHARDS

TODAY we have prosperity—wartime prosperity.

There is very little unemployment, everyone has money, and the stores quickly find buyers for all the goods they offer. However, this pleasant situation could easily turn to one less pleasant. The present pleasantness results from the fact that the great wartime increase in production has given buying power to the classes which most conspicuously lacked it in the years preceding the war, and though the war has simultaneously been taking buying power away from the classes which previously had most of it, it hasn't yet done so to an extent that means entire deprivation for the latter. Thus, while buying power is shifting from the former haves to the former have-nots, both groups at present have it with the result that there is prosperity on the civilian front.

But all this buying, pleasant as it is for the producers, vendors and consumers of civilian goods, is creating heavy pressure on the price structure set up by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. With supplies of civilian goods diminishing as production of various lines is stopped or curtailed, buyers are in effect bidding against each other for the supplies available. It is obvious that if it were not for the controls, prices would be leaping upward, and that even the controls are not able to keep them wholly in line, in the face of rising costs of production and handling. The need, of course, is to bring public purchasing power down into line with the supply of goods available to the public, but the government doesn't like to attempt this by means of taxation and forced saving, because (1) it would be impossible to do it to the extent required by the situation without bearing down too heavily on many groups and individuals, and because (2) it might be keenly resented by the working classes who are only now enjoying an opportunity to spend after the many lean years preceding the war and on whose goodwill and whole-hearted co-operation the success of the war effort so much depends.

#### The Nugent Plan

But something has to be done, and soon, or the lid may blow off the kettle. An idea which originated with a gentleman named Rolf Nugent across the border is to have people pay for goods now but take delivery of them after the war. They would enter into commitments to buy durable goods such as automobiles, refrigerators, etc., pay for them in instalments out of their high wartime earnings, and have first claim on the post war production of these goods. The plan calls for a guarantee by the government of the fulfilment of the contracts, and for the payment of in-

terest on the purchasers' deposits. Merits claimed for the plan are that besides reducing the present excessive purchasing power, the postponed production would be a prop for business right after the war when business is likely to need propping, and that it would provide a basis for the continued existence in wartime of advertising and sales organizations, etc. Under the plan, part of the dealer's commission would be paid at the time of purchase and the balance on delivery.

The Nugent Plan is approved by economists as a workable means of reducing the dangerous excess of public buying power which now threatens to burst the price control dam, and enthusiastically applauded by non-war business which sees it as a means of possible survival through the otherwise lean war years.

#### The Matter of Price

But there are difficulties in the way. One of them is the matter of price. When no one knows what costs will be, how can a price be put on the refrigerator or automobile to be delivered after the war? The Advertising Club of New York, placing its endorsement on the Nugent scheme, adds the suggestion that the monthly instalment payments should go directly into War Bonds and that the buyer should contract to buy \$1,000 worth of automobile instead of an automobile selling at a specific price. But would this be as attractive? Many dealers say it would not; that without a specific purchase in view the proposition would lose most of its lure and would decline into a mere savings scheme.

And then there is the inflation angle; maybe \$1,000 or \$1,500 saved for an automobile to be manufactured and delivered after the war would then only buy about \$500 or \$750 worth of automobile measured at present values. The same consideration applies to War Bonds themselves, of course; if a bond, when reconverted into money, buys only half or two-thirds as much automobile or house or refrigerator as the money paid for the bond would have bought originally the investor obviously loses. What's the answer? Is there any, other than to prevent the development of inflation by all and every means possible?

Runaway inflation can be prevented by price and supply controls, direct consumer rationing, and draining off excess public purchasing power by War Bonds, War Savings Certificates, maybe by postponed-delivery purchasing of goods as under the Nugent Plan, and by taxation. The more War Bonds are bought, the more purchasing power is drained off, the less likely or possible inflation becomes. The more courageously we combat inflation, the safer we shall be.



MARKET  
& DROSS

Financial Editor

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stronger than cast-iron. It is no longer a powder form where the dust-like particles are pressed closely together. The atomic structure has been changed and the form is now a compact mass and would not become a powder again no matter how broken up or shattered. This is "Powder Metallurgy", powder, pressure, heat, without melting.

## More, Better, Cheaper

Powder metallurgy means mass production, complete uniformity and better products. The mechanical strength of the product a gear for example, is greater than the machined cast-iron product. They are stamped out with precision and uniformity, are 25% lighter than ordinary gears, run more smoothly and wear longer. Gears made by Powder Metallurgy have one property that cannot be duplicated. On account of their porosity, they can be impregnated with oil, after which they will function almost indefinitely without any further ordinary lubrication whatever.

Powder metallurgy eliminates all waste entirely whereas the old method of casting and machining involves a waste as high as 70%. A waste of 40% to 50% is considered normal practice in the old method. The new method of producing gears requires no machining whatever. Even where tolerance is quite fine, there is but slight trimming while the tooth surfaces remain untouched.

The economy of the new method increases in a marked degree for small parts. Under the old method small parts like magnets, bearings, etc., could not be cast satisfactorily so the whole operation was done by machining, a method requiring skilled labor and considerable time. The new method stamps them out with speed, precision and uniformity.

For instance, in one plant that recently adopted powder metallurgy methods for gears, 100 man-hours of highly skilled labor were formerly required to produce a certain output. This same quota is now reached by powder metallurgy in less than 50 man-hours of semi-skilled labor and the gears are much better.

In the production of cutting tools, an even more highly skilled operation, the time difference is more marked. In many instances the output has been stepped up over 500% and again the product is vastly superior.

These resurrected or re-discovered principles of powder metallurgy, as applied to iron were just beginning to be adopted on this side of the Atlantic when war broke out. The initial steps had been taken with imported iron powder, there then being no domestic production. This is being rapidly changed.

For instance, the 1942 models of Chrysler, General Motors and Ford cars contain some 24 powder metal parts, mostly in bearings, bushings and the smaller gears. General Motors alone turned out about 150 million small powder metal parts in

1941. The total weight of those 24 parts, all of which are comparatively small, is only about two pounds. Post-war cars are expected to have about one hundred pounds of parts made by powder metallurgy methods. The motor industry has always been noted for being on its toes and not hesitating to scrap any method, even if but a year old, in favor of a better one.

Not only can gears, bushings and bearings be made by powder metallurgy, but cutting tools, brake bands, cylinders, pistons, and shell cases, and the field is constantly expanding. The steps are practically the same, the starting point being powdered metal.

## Cutting Tools

The best cutting edge for machine tools under the old method is made of tungsten alloy. Such tools, working at high speed, finally get hot and at about 1,200° C. begin to soften and lose their cutting edge. On the other hand, powder metallurgy permits of the production of a most phenomenal cutting material,—"tungsten-carbide",—which is characterized by extreme hardness and lasting qualities. Its melting point is 2,800° C. At the temperature of 1,200° C. where the present high speed tools begin to soften, the new tungsten-carbide edge is doing its work with beautiful efficiency.

The superiority of the new cutting material over the old tungsten alloy is such that there is really no comparison. Tungsten-carbide is harder than the sapphire and nearly as hard as the diamond.

The mass production of "identical tips" for tungsten-carbide tools can best be understood by reference to the output of one specific plant in the United States, where those "identical tips" are stamped out in any automatic press at the rate of several hundred per hour. The tips are then sintered as in gears, except that the sintering of the cutting tips is done in two stages instead of one. The shanks of the tools are, of course, standard and can be milled in any quantity under present methods.

The hardened tungsten-carbide tip is then brazed to the shank automatically in a precisely controlled electric furnace capable of brazing 2,000 tips every 24 hours. This brazing was formerly a hand operation, lengthy and highly skilled, but lacked the definite uniformity and precision of the new method.

## Iron Powder

Iron powder suitable for the new method has only been made in recent years, the first being produced in Europe. None is made in Canada as yet and the domestic production of the United States in 1941 had only reached about 7,000 tons but this will soon be changed.

The Second Conference on this side of the Atlantic on the subject of Powder Metallurgy was held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology just before the United States entered the war. Thirteen formal papers, "highly informative", were presented with detailed data on manufacturing, processing and new applications of metal powder. The first half of the conference was devoted to the metallurgy of iron and steel powders; the second half to non-ferrous metal powders made from tungsten, chromium, nickel, molybdenum etc., from which high-speed tools are made.

Seven different methods of making iron powder were referred to, among them one that is used with East Texas ores with natural gas as a reducing agent. This is a low-temperature process of reducing the ore in pressure vessels at a temperature of only 1,400° Fahrenheit. As the melting point of iron is 2,795° Fahrenheit, (1,533 C.), iron powder by this method is produced at less than half the melting point of iron.

The Bureau of Mines at Ottawa, after an exhaustive investigation, states that powdered iron can be produced in Canada, there being no guess work attached thereto. Canadian production but awaits a decision to put such a plant into operation.

It has been found that iron-oxide is an even more satisfactory basic raw material for powdered iron than iron ore. The most satisfactory iron-oxide is produced from iron sulphides, that is from pyrite and pyrrhotite of

which Canada has abundance. The Department at Ottawa mentions those as a source in Canada of powdered iron.

## The Future

What may happen when a new idea enters the industrial field can perhaps best be envisioned by what has happened when other ideas were adopted. Towards the end of the last century an improved method of making steel was adopted. The Bessemer steel rail was introduced into America in 1867 at which time the price of the old brittle cast-iron rail was \$83 per ton. The last cast-iron rail was made in 1884, just 17 years later, being entirely superseded by the improved steel rail and by this time this improved steel rail was selling for \$32 per ton, a vastly superior product at a much lower price.

Similar conditions obtained in structural work where steel girders and beams replaced the soft wrought iron variety formerly used, and paved the way for the huge sky scraper program of the United States.

Competent authorities predict that powder metallurgy will dwarf even those gigantic strides and produce a revival and extension in the steel and iron trade that may well stagger the imagination. The "must" of war time conditions may bring this about in a comparatively short time.

Powder metallurgy opens up a vista of almost illimitable possibilities. Industrialists are not hampered in this change by the usual problems of corporate financing. The pouring out of Government money without stint for an all-out production has provided an industrial condition without precedent in history,—and from which post-war industry will benefit. The usual financial caution among industrialists and bankers surrenders in

this stress to sheer ability and knowledge. The time element has been so speeded up that what is taking place in powder metallurgy may be an industrial revolution rather than an evolution. Present methods may, in many instances become obsolete practically over night and relegated to the "has-been" category.

"Powder metallurgy" are magic words, words to conjure with and may soon be on the lips of everyone.

## CONTINENTAL

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JOHN W. HOBBS

Managing Director  
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A CANADIAN COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1899

## FOUR SQUARE

The War's Demands on  
Business

• New factories, new additions, new machinery . . . more material, more equipment, more men employed . . . Canada's war effort is placing ever-increasing demands on Canadian industry and business.

To meet these demands efficiently, money is required, often in unforeseen amounts.

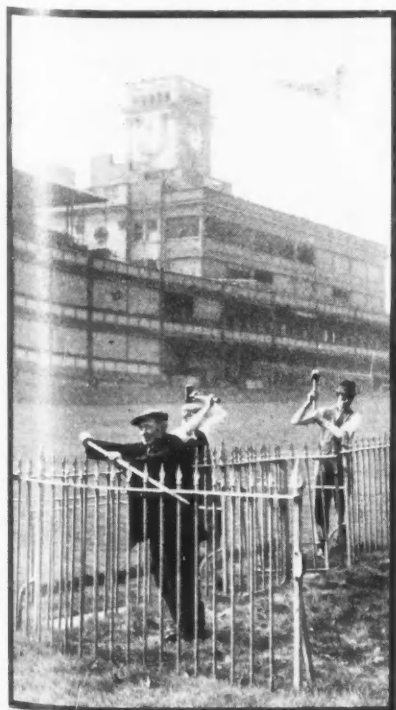
This Bank is ready to assist you in your need for money arising directly or indirectly out of the war effort. A loan may sometimes enable you to seize an opportunity for service which otherwise would pass you by. Consult our nearest Branch Manager.

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Authorized Trustees and Receivers.

15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO

**THE BELL TELEPHONE  
COMPANY OF CANADA**

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND**

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1942 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of June, 1942.

F. G. WEBBER,  
Secretary.

Montreal, May 27, 1942.

**Hollinger Consolidated  
Gold Mines Limited**

**DIVIDEND NUMBER 358**

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 17th day of June, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of June, 1942.

DATED 15th day of May, 1942.

P. C. FINLAY,  
Secretary.

**Famous Players  
Canadian Corporation**  
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday, the 27th day of June, 1942, to shareholders of record Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1942.

By order of the Board,  
N. G. BARROW,  
Secretary.

TORONTO, May 27th, 1942.

**THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY  
LIMITED**

**COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 19**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on May 26th, 1942 a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable July 2nd, 1942 to shareholders of record June 19th, 1942.

F. J. MAW,  
Secretary.  
Hamilton, Ont., May 27, 1942.

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**GOLD & DROSS**

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

**McCOLL-FRONTENAC**

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Kindly advise me if the poor market behavior of McColl-Frontenac preferred means that the dividend is in danger. I am quite discouraged and am considering dropping this stock.

A.H.P., Belleville, Ont.

I can't say that you would not do better in something else from the price standpoint, but I do think that this is a time to buy stocks rather than sell because of market weakness. Whenever the war news turns really favorable, the market is likely to move up briskly. And I think you are over-fearful regarding McColl-Frontenac preferred. The problems being encountered by McColl-Frontenac are common to all oil refinery companies in this country. Canada's crude oil supplies are very limited, and insufficient as yet to meet but a small part of the country's annual requirements; also they are centered in a section of the Prairie Provinces, and so cannot be shipped easily or cheaply to populated centres in the east and on the Pacific Coast. Thus, Canada must depend on imports of crude oil.

There is plenty of crude in the United States and in South America,

but the problem is that of transportation. There are insufficient tank cars, as previously dependence was mostly on cheaper water transportation. Right now there is a shortage of tanker ships, because of the needs for transporting oil tremendous distances all over the world to battle fronts. The sinkings of tankers in the Caribbean along the Atlantic Coast and even in the St. Lawrence are thus serious, unless checked. Because of the uncertainty in the outcome of the tanker construction program and the protective measures being taken to combat the Axis submarine offensive, exact amount of crude oil that will be available for Canadian refineries this year must continue uncertain.

Whether the decline in some of the oil stocks, including McColl-Frontenac issues, has overdiscounted adverse possibilities is a moot point. Favorable is the fact that last year's earnings of \$11.05 a share on the preferred covered the \$6 dividend requirements by a wide margin, and slump in earnings apparently would need to be serious to endanger payments. The dividend is cumulative. Also favorable is the strong financial position of McColl, with working capital at the end of 1941 well over \$7,000,000.

**BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST**

BY HARUSPEX

**CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND:** American stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area in February 1941, and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

**INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND:** The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be erected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

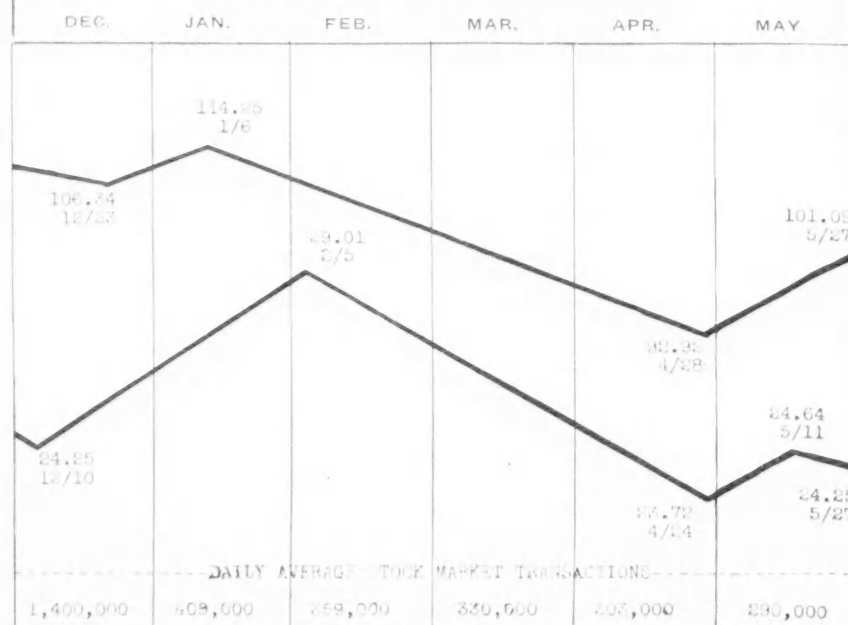
**MARKET PREPARING BASE FOR MAJOR UPTURN**

Following the cutting away of the dollar from a fixed gold relationship in early 1933, the stock market developed a frantic uprush into the summer of that year. There followed, from July 1933 to April 1935, or a period of some 21 months, a trading range that, in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, fluctuated between around 110 and 85. This extended trading area was succeeded by, and, indeed, furnished the base for, the major advance to the early months of 1937—an advance that carried prices upward by over 127%.

It is of interest that the stock market deflation of 1937 and early 1938 met support and was turned around within the limits of the 1933-35 trading zone referred to above—that is, the 110-85 area on the Dow-Jones average. This area was touched in March, April, May, and June of 1938, to be succeeded by the major advance that finally terminated in the early months of 1940. In the succeeding market deflation—that commencing with the collapse of France in 1940—once again the market has met support in the 110-85 area, such area being touched in May and June 1940, and again over the past six months.

Short of Allied military calamities, such as the successful occupation of the British Isles by the German Armies, that seem highly improbable, the 110-85 trading zone should furnish a strong support area from which the next major advance should be erected. Recent price strength, however, should normally be followed by further churning around and irregularity, prior to a major upturn getting vigorously under way. This statement is based upon the need of a somewhat wider foundation for broad market advance than that furnished by the April weakness. In view of previous purchasing advice, we see no reason to follow up current strength with general purchasing.

**DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES**



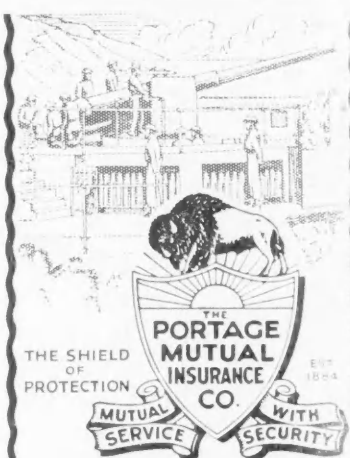
**PLAN AHEAD**

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

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INSURANCE CO.**

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.  
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

**KERR-ADDISON  
GOLD MINES LIMITED**

(No Personal Liability)

**INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 12**

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of seven cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on June 29th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 10th, 1942.

By Order of the Board,  
G. A. CAVIN,  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Toronto, Ontario  
May 27th, 1942

**THE OTHER PAGE**

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.



## GOLD & DROSS

### DAVIES PETROLEUM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in Davies Petroleum Limited and would appreciate any information you have as to its position and outlook.

E. E. J., St. Lambert, Que.

Davies Petroleum Limited has liquidated all its liabilities, including Davies No. 4 net preferred royalty units and is gradually improving its current position, according to an analysis prepared by the Calgary Stock Exchange. The company's holdings in North Turner Valley "may in the present year prove to be of great value," it is stated. One well is now being drilled on this acreage. Development by the North-west Hudson's Bay Company in South Turner Valley may also produce information this year affecting the company's southern acreage. Acreage consists of 1,517 acres in North Turner Valley; 720 acres in South Turner Valley; 814 acres jumping pound; 220 elsewhere.

### TWINDYKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please give me any information you may have on Twindyke Mines.

J. H., Kitchener, Ont.

Twindyke Mines, Ltd., was formed in September 1938, to take over the assets of the bankrupt Rickard Ramore Gold Mines, and since incorporation has cleared up the debts assumed from the predecessor company, and paid off the mortgage. A new program of deep drilling is planned and if the results warrant a new shaft will be sunk to 500 feet. Finances for this work are being secured through sale of treasury shares.

The property previously had considerable diamond drilling, a shaft was put down 200 feet, with a winch another 75 feet, and some lateral work completed on three levels. I understand while previous work gave erratic values at certain points no orebody was outlined. Under former management the property received much highly favorable propaganda but the attitude of the control is more conservative.

### PREMIER GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own shares in Premier Gold Mining Company and would like information as to its safety, the prospects of continued dividends and the advisability of purchasing additional shares at present prices.

R. J. S., Victoria, B.C.

Income of Premier Gold Mining Co. has been diminishing, due to the exigencies of war, as evidenced by dividend payments, 11 cents a share having been paid in 1941 while the last three quarterly payments were two cents each. The company, itself, does not operate at present any producing mines, but controls some and has a lesser interest in others in various parts of the world. However, it is impossible to advise you as to the future, your guess being as good as mine as to what may happen before the war is won.

Premier owns half the issued shares of Silbak Premier Mines, and also controls Toburn Gold Mines. Two other properties Relief-Arlington Mines and Porter-Idaho Mining Co., which Premier controls are now in the process of voluntary liquidation. The Prosperity Mine, in which the company owns a 76 per cent interest is to be abandoned in the near future. Other companies in which it has an interest are in Australia and Saudi Arabia, in the centre of war, but surmounting the difficulties and still producing gold.

Underground operation on the whole at Silbak Premier last year was fairly successful due largely to new developments in the west ore zone. Exploration, however, so far on the lateral extensions of this zone has not been encouraging, which suggests its productive extent may be limited. It paid dividends of four cents each quarter in 1941. Toburn



START DIGGING!

paid dividends of five cents in the first two quarters and four cents in the third and fourth quarters of last year.

In both the Neptune Gold Mining Co., in Nicaragua, and the Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate, in which Premier is interested, reduced profits are reported due to higher costs and difficulty in securing supplies. The Big Bell Mines in Western Australia has also experienced large increases in costs of supplies and wages, as well as a great shortage of men.

A number of properties were examined in 1941 in British Columbia, Alaska, Ontario and Quebec last year, but none of them were taken up.

### HAMILTON COTTON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you advise the purchase of Hamilton Cotton Company common stock at present prices? I understand the company is doing pretty well now. In your opinion, what are the dividend prospects on the common?

W. F. A., Brantford, Ont.

A purchase of Hamilton Cotton common for holding would be quite in order, I think. You are probably aware that the company has now cleared off all the arrears of dividends on the preferred with the payment of \$2 per share for this purpose on April 1 last, plus the regular quarterly payment of 50 cents. Since then the company has declared an initial dividend on the common of 10 cents a share payable July 2. In view of the fact that the company earned \$4.98 per share of common in 1941, after providing for preferred dividend payments, the 10-cent declaration on the common is obviously a very conservative one. Furthermore, there are only 20,000 shares of common stock outstanding. Current assets of \$1,918,016 at the end of 1941 included inventories of \$1,314,879, against current liabilities of \$775,636.

### KERR-ADDISON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Do you consider Kerr-Addison as good a buy as you can suggest among the golds?

B. D. S., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, with more ore per ton of milling capacity already proven than any other gold mine in Canada, together with prospects propitious for adding further tonnage, I consider Kerr-Addison Gold Mines at the present time the most promising of the younger producers. Ore reserves which exceed 8,000,000 tons have a gross value of over \$58,000,000, or \$7.12 a ton. At the milling rate of 2,100 tons a day, these reserves, which are entirely above the 1,450-foot level, are sufficient for 11 years' requirements.

Ore, however, has been proven to be continuous to a depth of at least 2,000 feet and a noticeable improvement of values is suggested at depth by deep drilling with no apparent diminishing in dimensions. Provided nothing unforeseen intervenes the jump in ore reserves this year may

equal the 50 per cent expansion shown in 1941. The shaft is now being carried down to a depth of 2,850 feet and a series of eight levels will be established. While the present ore reserve position in normal times would likely mean an increase in the mill capacity such a move will probably have to wait until after the war.

Earnings last year were close to 52 cents a share and profits for the first quarter of 1942 were holding at last year's rate despite increased taxes and costs. Dividends distributed in 1941 were 35 cents a share and there may be some increase this year. Taxes, however, will be heavier and may amount to about \$1,000,000, as compared with provision of \$600,000, last year.

Costs are reasonable and mining conditions generally excellent. Adequate transportation and power facilities are available and the mine situated in the centre of a good labor supply. The future possibilities stand out and despite war conditions the long-term outlook appears favorable for a continued good margin of operating profit.

## Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

JOHN E. HAMMELL, dynamic pioneer and president of several gold producing enterprises in Canada, "touched the button" the other day when he informed stockholders that Hitler propaganda is seeking every means at its disposal to discredit gold. Mr. Hammell pointed to the fact that the United Nations produced 93.9 per cent of the gold output of the world in 1941. It was further pointed out that the Axis produced just 4.8 per cent and with a little over one per cent from neutral countries. Moreover, stated Mr. Hammell, the United Nations hold 91.1 per cent of all the world's gold, and with the Axis having just 8.3 per cent. Stated Mr. Hammell: "It is my opinion that those who attempt to discredit gold are playing the Nazi game."

Gold mining in the Kirkland Lake district continues on the upgrade. This applies alike to Sylvanite, Wright-Hargreaves, Lake Shore, Kirkland Lake Gold, Macassa, and Toburn. As announced a week ago, Lake Shore had reached 1200 tons per day and Sylvanite had reached full capacity. Now comes the advice that Wright-Hargreaves is back to almost normal at close to 1200 tons daily and with Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. handling 390 tons per day compared with a pre-strike rate of 415 tons daily.

Sudbury Basin Mines and Ventures, Limited, are making progress toward consolidation of all properties and interests. Following completion of the merger, it is generally believed attention will be given toward the question of a large-scale operation on properties in the Sudbury district. These properties are known to contain some hundreds of thousands of tons of ore of very good grade, containing copper, lead and zinc. In addition

tion is an extremely large tonnage, possible millions of tons, of lower grade ores.

Sherritt Gordon Mines will soon begin producing zinc in moderate volume. The objective is to produce about 25,000 tons of concentrates annually for which the company has a contract to sell at \$17 per ton. This promises to augment the annual gross income by over \$400,000 a year.

Pickle Crow Gold Mines made a net profit of 36.2 per share during 1941. Ore reserves are at as high a level as ever before, with not far under 1,000,000 tons. The current rate of operation is expected to continue, with no further mill reduction anticipated by the management.

Uchi Gold Mines is milling 500 tons of ore daily and is just about covering operating expenses. The directors continue the operation in the hope of disclosing ore shoots of better grade. Should work be suspended now, the cost of re-opening at some more favorable time would be considerable, plus the cost of maintaining plant as well as absorbing depreciation for an indefinite period. The chief hope for the enterprise appears to lie in the direction of a sustained effort as long as possible, and with energy directed as much as possible toward new exploration.

Mining men and prospectors in the United States are raising their voices against governmental policies which tend to destroy the enthusiasm of pioneers. They are getting a taste of what the Canadian pioneers have been swallowing for years. In plain language, there is very little inducement left for the mining prospector or the promoter of new mining enterprises. Where such effort continues to be made it is usually based upon the hope that the folly of the current situation will become recognized and corrected. However, to many others, such a hope appears forlorn indeed. The mining prospector or promoter of new mining enterprises knows

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## Why Universities?

(Continued from Page 29)

thought and insist that he shall come to your conclusions. Such critics are attacking our civilization at its most vital point, putting up shutters against light from strange quarters. Let us have no birth-control of ideas! A school that is unpopular is failing; a university that is never unpopular fails also. Its very life is to face risks and make errors on the way to truth. It is a great never-ending expedition, pressing forward across unfamiliar seas to make discoveries at evening of which it had no premonition in the dawn.

Pay no heed to those who insist that these discoveries are either mares' nests or old theories under new names. It may be true that they are all mares' nests in the sense of Oscar Wilde's terrible epigram: "There are only two tragedies; one is not getting what you want; the other is getting it." Also, in one sense it is certainly true that most new theories are as old as the hills; even St. Paul was not the first communist. All that may be damaging comment on alleged social progress: it has little to do with the progress of the individual. The glow with which the student discovers for himself a shattering illumination possesses no less value because his father and grandfather discovered them in their day also. For one thing beyond price the lad has really discovered—his own soul. The finest qualities of a college are those which are never mentioned in its calendar.





C. C. MARTIN

who was elected Chairman of the Life Agency Officers' Section, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. Mr. Martin is Superintendent of Agencies, Northern Life Assurance Company.

IT IS not generally realized that by way of their normal day by day operations the life insurance companies are materially aiding the country in its war effort. For example, one of the menaces on the home front in wartime is the danger of inflation, and constant warnings are being given about the need for increased savings and for curtailing ordinary purchases in order to prevent shortages of various essential materials. Yet few grasp the fact that no private institution daily contributes more towards the prevention of inflation than life insurance with its large and ubiquitous army of salesmen, the most proficient force in the world in the business of influencing people to adopt plans for saving instead of spending their money.

As a result of the activities of these workers, the amount of life insurance in force in Canada has been steadily increasing over a lengthy period until at the end of 1941 it totalled \$7,311,416,531, while the premiums received during the year on this business together with the purchase money for annuities totalled \$214,132,717. What relation these figures have to the country's war effort may not be well understood. But it is this business in force and the premium, annuity and interest income which it

produces year by year that has enabled the life insurance companies operating in Canada to become the largest subscribers to the Dominion's war loans.

#### Money in War Bonds

Since the war started these companies have invested over \$300,000,000

# ABOUT INSURANCE

## How is Life Insurance Working in Wartime?

BY GEORGE GILBERT

**Although not classed as a war industry, the life insurance business is in a position which enables it to make a very definite and valuable contribution to the nation's war effort through its investments and through the protection it provides for individual and family security. With the shift of the country to a war economy, a new impetus and importance has been given to thrift and to the curtailment of ordinary purchases in order to conserve essential materials and also to prevent inflation. No private institution daily contributes more than life insurance to the promotion of saving and the prevention of inflation.**

in the country's war loans, and in the same period they have paid to policyholders and beneficiaries nearly \$500,000,000, or at the rate of \$500,000 every working day, to protect families from want, to educate children, comfort old age, tide over emergencies. It should not be overlooked, either, that the purchases of war bonds by life insurance companies do not act to swell the credit structure as do such purchases by banks, nor do they carry the threat of demoralization of the government's credit by dumping after the war emergency is past, as do individual holdings. Life insurance companies are accustomed to hold their investments until maturity.

It is recognized by those in the business that the financial support of the country's war effort should be an important aspect of life insurance operation in wartime. Yet the life insurance business, as has been pointed out before, faces the same operating problems as those which confront all business not engaged in primary war industry. The staffs of life insurance companies are well represented both in the active forces and in many of the government's specialized war services. Twenty per cent of the male staff—both field and head office—are now engaged in active national service.

Instead of replacing this personnel, the general practice has been to have the extra work involved performed by those who remain, thus conserving man power to meet the war industry labor needs. This practice was followed even before the issue of the recent Order in Council restricting use of man power for other than primary war industries. It has involved considerable over-time work for the remaining staff and also a critical examination of routines and operations to make sure that insurance service will be maintained on a basis as economical as possible in terms of man power and materials.

#### Further Restrictions

In his presidential address at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, Mr. G. W. Bourke, chief actuary of the Sun Life of Canada, said that life insurance will face cheerfully whatever further wartime restrictions may be necessary. In this connection he referred to an authority in the United States who recently compared the number now engaged in other than war production work with the estimated number which will be engaged at the end of 1943, and concluded that the former will be reduced by 50 per cent.

He also referred to the recently published annual report of one of the oldest insurance societies in Great Britain in which it was stated that 60 per cent of its pre-war staff was on active service in the armed forces. Such indications, he added, illustrate the problems which will face the life insurance companies in Canada. While they can feel proud of what they have accomplished since the war started in 1939, he pointed out that they must not stop there, but must think in terms of future possibilities and plan in advance for whatever contingencies may confront them.

For instance, if life insurance personnel were reduced by 50 per cent—by no means an impossible assumption—what steps should they take to adjust their operations so that they

might continue to maintain existing insurance in force, service their policyholders, and make new insurance available to the public? Obviously, he said, drastic changes would be necessary, and careful thought and planning might well be directed to just such a problem.

Along this line, he suggested that the sale of life insurance could be simplified by the elimination of certain peacetime plans and frills, many of which, he said, have not justified the complications and expense introduced by their use. In the last analysis, he pointed out, an adequate life insurance service could be provided by the use of a few basic plans.

Another suggestion was that opportunity existed for conservation of time and effort in the methods of premium collection. Many companies, he said, have gone beyond the terms of their policies by using premium notes and extension agreements. One Canadian company, he pointed out, recently discontinued that practice and has reported an entirely satisfactory response from its policyholders. In his opinion, the saving in expense alone would warrant attention being given to such simplification.

#### Limitations Advised

A further suggestion was that the companies could study the advisability of placing a reasonable limitation on extensions of the Methods of Settlement included in modern life insurance policies. There was no need, he said, to restrict the beneficiary's normal choice of a single option. But the companies, he said, have gone far beyond the choice of a single option, and have allowed the policyholder to arrange for combinations of options and for the holding of the proceeds under income settlements, continuing not only to primary beneficiaries but to secondary and even tertiary beneficiaries as well. These arrangements, he pointed out, have been in many cases unnecessarily complicated and expensive.

It is admitted that greater effort will be necessary to maintain new business at its present level, as man power losses and transportation difficulties will have to be overcome in making new insurance available to Canadians. But it is pointed out that encouragement and inspiration to those in the business here come from Great Britain where, in spite of war hazards and the many calls upon the time and energy of life insurance representatives, new business has been well maintained, and some companies have even reported increases in the face of very severe reductions in agency man-power. Accordingly, there is reason for the belief that it will be found in Canada, as in Great Britain, that the older agents will show a determination and energy in their production efforts that will fully replace any loss of business resulting from decreases in the total number of agents.

## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Once again I write you for information concerning insurance having been greatly helped by your advice in the past.

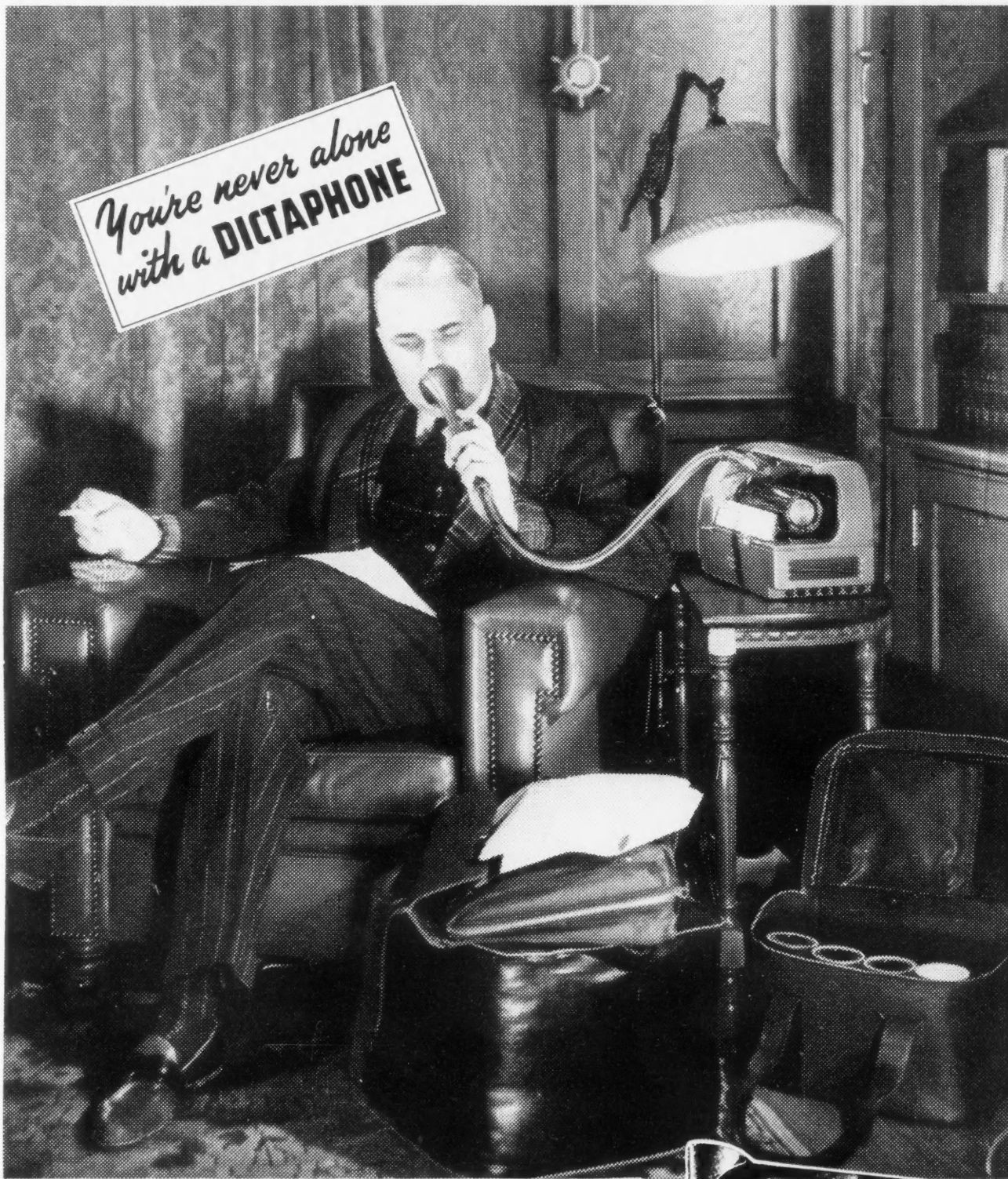
My car insurance has to be renewed. As I was reading the Liability Section I found in brackets words I do not understand. Could you please tell me if they are usual in car insurance, and the meaning:

"Legal Liability—Amounts \$3,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) for loss or damage etc."

Does the Exclusive of Costs mean I would have to pay all legal costs—or not.

—S. N. J., Coldwater, Ont.

The clause in your automobile policy regarding Legal Liability and containing the words "exclusive of interest and costs" is contained in all standard automobile liability policies. In your policy it means that you are cov-



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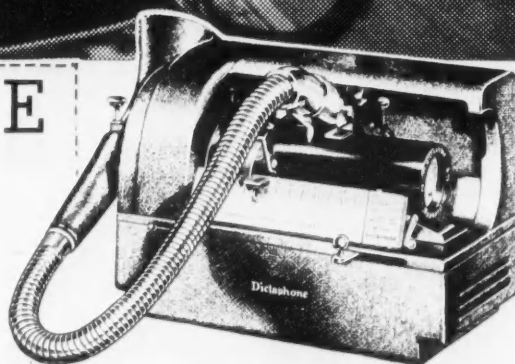
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ered against legal liability up to the full amount of \$5,000 without any deduction for interest or costs. Under "Additional Agreements" on page 2 of the policy the company is further obligated to defend at its cost any civil action which may be brought against the insured on account of such legal liability and to pay all costs taxed against the insured in any such action defended by it and any interest accruing after entry of judgment upon that part of the judgment which is within the limits of the insurance company's liability. This means in your case that the company is obligated to pay any judgment against you up to \$5,000, and in addition any costs incurred in connection with the defence of the action.

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you explain the difference, if any, between a policy issued by the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, of London, Eng., and a policy issued by the United Commercial Travelers of America, with head office at Columbus, Ohio?

M. E. S., Toronto, Ont.

The Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, with head office at Columbus, Ohio, is not an insurance company but a fraternal benefit society, and its members are subject to regular and emergency assessments. That is, there is a contingent liability in connection with its policy, whereas in the case of a policy with an insurance company like the Prudential Assurance Company Limited, with head office at London, Eng., there is no contingent liability and the policyholder is not liable beyond the amount of pre-

mium stated in the policy. In other words, he has a closed contract, which cannot be altered as to rates or benefits, whereas in the case of the fraternal society policy he would have an open contract, as he would be subject to emergency assessments if necessary.

Editor, About Insurance:

I am 40, married, with two children. An insurance salesman told me, the other day, that at the present dividend rate a person would be paying until he was 85 or death (if previous) on a straight life policy. When I bought my policies insurance salesman "proved" to me that in the past, if dividends had been left to accumulate, the policies were paid up in a little more than 13 years. I was 30 at the time, and 13 and 55 years to pay are a bit different. What is the truth? What would you do if you had enough insurance (\$22,000) and a bit of money to spare? Will the companies allow you to pay up in advance? Is that an advantage?

B. H. W., Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.

While the salesman through whom you bought your whole life policies

had no justification for his estimate of the time in which your policy would become paid up if dividends were left with the company to accumulate, and such estimates are forbidden by law, there is no reason why they should not become paid up in a reasonable length of time, provided they are with a good dividend-paying company.

In the meantime you have policies which provide family protection at a low rate, and which will continue to provide such protection as long as it is needed, however lengthy that period may be. Should the time arrive when family protection is no longer required, you can utilize the cash values to provide additional income for yourself or for any other purpose which then best meets your needs. As a rule it is not advisable to pay up premiums in advance, but to pay for one's insurance year by year. It is desirable to maintain a reserve fund in cash or liquid securities for emergencies instead of using spare money to pay up premiums in advance.

Of course, if you already maintain such a fund, and the money you refer

to is extra money, you could open a deposit premium account with the insurance company for the purpose of paying the premiums on your policies as they become due each year. Interest at about 4 per cent would be allowed on such deposit, that is, on

the amount remaining in the hands of the company from year to year after deduction of the yearly premiums until the amount of the deposit was used up. The balance standing to your credit could be withdrawn at any time after due notice.



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# Post-War Exports

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain, having in wartime to discontinue many exports, is worrying about the possibility of regaining markets after the war.

Mr. Layton advocates a campaign of propaganda to "perform the same service to post-war reconstruction as intelligent pre-natal care does to birth".

IT WAS a different world in which we in Britain used to say "Export or Die". In those days what mattered economically was improving the standard of living. Now economies are directed solely towards the much more important thing of saving the life of the people itself. Nevertheless, the change did not come about overnight. During the long winter months of the "phoney" war the Government devised a plan for exports. Export industry rated pretty high on the priority schedule. It was, indeed, starred as a war industry. That was because we needed foreign exchange to cover overseas purchases of war materials.

Later on, however, the scene changed violently. We became an island besieged, and it became a life and death matter for every village lathe as well as every inch of factory space to be tuned up to the great war symphony whose sound raged in our ears like fate. And anyway foreign exchange had almost ceased to matter. The United States gave us Lend-Lease and other great producing areas, principally our own Dominions and Colonies, gave us unlimited generosity. Exports had gone back from the stalls to the pit, and now they were high in the gallery.

But there occurred a curious phenomenon. At the very time when industry was going through the "telescope", when the Lyttelton concentration plan was coming into full operation, the Government indicated its concern for the post-war market-chasing period by instituting at the Department of Overseas Trade a new section whose business was to prepare for the rapid expansion of Britain's exports when the war was won. This was the best of good sense. Exports as practical business had come down to a trickle, but later on they would be needed and here was the Government getting ready for that day. In this paper the new branch at D.O.T., under Mr. John Rodgers, was urged to get to work with widespread and intensive propaganda. The various export groups formed previously on the Government's own instigation began to feel that perhaps their services could still profitably be employed.

Then the Select Committee on National Expenditure published its seventh report of the session, and it said that the concentration scheme had been largely stultified by too great a concern for post-war considerations. Too much attention, it said, had been paid to the need for maintaining in operation a nucleus of

firms as a basis of post-war reconstruction. Mr. Dalton, at the Board of Trade, is known to have been impressed with this view. It became known that there would be substantial reductions in the staff at the D.O.T., and the resignation of Mr. John Rodgers was rumored. It seemed that policy was reversed. Before, as exports were whittled down the authorities perceived a need for more intensive planning for their restoration in due course. A fine convalescence was in store for the patient who had undergone so drastic an operation. But now the program seemed to be to reduce planning step by step with actual trade. The patient has so little blood now, why worry about him?

It is right that we should understand that on one interpretation—and the most obvious one—the Government is entirely right. We have moved from defence to attack. We want to win the war this year. Every machine, every yard, pound or pint of raw material, every man's or woman's hand, is in the front line. Our planning is to win the war. The peace is another story. It is plain, too, that any practical move to assist exporting industry must to some extent work against the quickest and fullest realization of our offensive designs. Exports are not only out of the picture, but they are properly out of it.

But there is still a voice of cold logic from industry. The best substitute—a poor one, but still the best—for supplying a market with goods is to remind it that, while present conditions make service impossible, there was nothing wrong with the service before, and to advise it that there will be nothing wrong with the service again. A shipload of the right sort of textiles to the right market is worth a bible of propaganda. But propaganda is better than nothing. Indeed, properly done it could in these times perform the same service to post-war reconstruction as intelligent pre-natal care does to birth.

The cost would be so small. Choose the right man and let him choose his staff of twenty. Let him spend £50,000 in a year, and give him the right to active collaboration with the film and broadcasting units and M.O.I. That would not undermine our offensive, and it might very well make a difference of millions of pounds earned and months saved and goodwill succoured in the commercial offensive which we must expect when the war is over.

**\$1,515,315**  
*Dividends returned to policyholders in 1941*

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A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director



# THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

## ANNUAL REPORT

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President  
HUGH MACKAY, K.C., Vice-President  
NORMAN J. DAWES, W.M. HARTY, HON. LUCIEN MORAUD, K.C.  
W. TAYLOR-BAILEY, W. J. WHITEHEAD

### Directors' Report to the Shareholders

#### GENTLEMEN:—

The financial position of your Company at 2nd May, 1942, and the results from operations for the year ended that date are shown by the accompanying Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts.

Profits for the year amounted to \$749,988.23 after providing for depreciation and reserve for Government taxes and compares with Profits last year of \$568,215.52.

Your Directors again commend and express their appreciation of the loyal and co-operative effort and support of the officers and employees in conducting the affairs of the Company.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, President.

Three Rivers, Que., 19th May, 1942.

### BALANCE SHEET

As at 2nd May, 1942

#### ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$ 239,622.42	
Guaranteed Deposit Account	200,000.00	
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds with Interest accrued—less Reserve	2,093,110.04	
Approximate Market Value \$2,196,642.54		
Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Reserves	819,519.91	
Inventories, as determined and certified by the Management—Raw Cotton, partly manufactured and manufactured stock, at cost or market value whichever was the lower, less Reserves, Supplies and Chemicals at average cost and not over replacement value	955,147.43	\$1,337,998.93
Funds Deposited with Trustee for Bondholders		14,000.00
Property:		
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost, less amounts written off	10,276,878.69	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	6,181,838.48	4,095,040.21
Investments:		
Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies	222,160.26	
Bonds and Common Stocks of Canadian Companies with interest accrued	38,829.00	
Approximate Market Value \$41,872.65		
Sundry Non-Marketable Investments	3,400.00	261,389.26
Deferred Charges:		
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.		54,546.65
		<u>\$8,765,975.05</u>

#### LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts and Bills Payable	\$ 307,290.53	
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages	91,895.66	
Provision for Government and Municipal Taxes	1,101,048.57	
Bond Interest Accrued	21,452.65	
1% First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February, 1943	175,000.00	\$1,596,626.81
Deferred Liabilities:		
For Machinery and Equipment Purchases and Plant Alterations	68,541.39	
First Mortgage Bonds:		
Authorized	\$4,400,000.00	
Issued: Series "A"		
1% Serial Bonds dated 1st February, 1936—maturing \$175,000.00 in each of the fifth to twelfth years	\$1,100,000.00	
Less: Bonds matured and Bonds maturing 1st February, 1943	325,000.00	875,000.00
4 1/2% Fifteen Year Bonds dated 1st February, 1936	1,000,000.00	1,875,000.00
Capital Stock:		
Authorized:		
105,000 Shares of No Par Value		
Issued:		
69,903 Shares fully paid		2,000,000.00
Earned Surplus:		
General Reserve	500,000.00	
Balance as at 2nd May, 1942	2,325,806.85	2,825,806.85
		<u>\$8,765,975.05</u>

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, Directors.  
HUGH MACKAY

Montreal, 16th May, 1942.

Verified as per our Report of this date.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHINSON, Auditors.

### Profit and Loss Account

For the Year ended 2nd May, 1942

Net Profit for the year ended 2nd May, 1942, before providing for the under-noted items	\$2,030,339.58
Revenue from Investments	55,474.73
	<u>\$2,085,814.31</u>
Depreciation on Property and Plant	\$ 519,513.06
Bond Interest	92,046.43
Directors' Fees	6,760.00
Legal Fees	13,114.71
Executive Salaries	28,605.10
Provision for Government Taxes	1,535,698.18
	<u>2,205,825.08</u>
Net Profit for the year transferred to Surplus Account	<u>\$ 874,988.23</u>

### EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

as at 2nd May, 1942

Balance at Credit 3rd May, 1941	\$1,785,521.62
Net Profit for the year ended 2nd May, 1942	749,988.23
	<u>2,535,515.85</u>
Deduct: Dividends Paid	299,799.00
	<u>\$2,235,716.85</u>

# Labor's Place in Democracy

BY DANA PORTER

In this, the second of three articles on the Canadian labor problem, the author, a Toronto lawyer prominent among the young and progressive Conservatives of the country, describes the structure of labor organization in Canada, and explains among other things the relation between the Canadian locals of C.I.O. and A.F. of L. unions and the headquarters of those organizations in the United States.

In the concluding article he will deal with the tendencies and effectiveness of organized labor in the political realm.

DEMOCRACY kindled its first brilliant light in ancient Athens. Hostile forces snuffed it out. In course of time it burned passionately in the Italian cities. Imperial pressure crushed its life. Again, it spread from France in new and revolutionary guise throughout the states of Europe. The resources of nihilism utterly destroyed it. Yet one other brand of the democratic way is still alive. This was born in the shires of England. Presently, its life too lies in deadly peril. The furious motion of events has joined its hands with Soviet Russia, that strange alchemy of free spirit and despotic power, that exalted the hopes of laboring men.

The victory of democracy will depend in the last analysis upon laboring men. The brilliance of its light, the passion of its factions, the dynamite of its ideals, the symmetry of its constitutions, will neither win victory nor build a sure foundation. The key to victory and to the future lies with industry. Industry has become the foundation of democracy. The labor movement will determine the health of the democratic way of life.

In the structure of democratic society, the trade union has become a priceless unit. From one viewpoint it is similar to those many and diverse associations formed for special purposes. They include charitable boards, political societies, church committees, hockey clubs. All such activities teach by experience the value of discussion. They practise the principles involved in the rule of the majority. For democracy cannot be taught in schools, except in barest outline. Only practice, and regular experience in the day-to-day workings of self-governing organizations, can build the permanent foundations of democratic life. Of such are the trade unions. Yet they are much more than these others. They are formed for the common economic interests of their members. Their decisions fundamentally affect standards of life. Their policies may result in prolonged privation before success is achieved. Their aim is security. At times they assume the aspect of grim resolution imbued with a sullen ferocity. For theirs is a real and basic struggle, and as such provides the most realistic training ground for democratic practice and leadership.

Labor organization, when it invades new fields, experiences the throes that mark all change. So does democracy. The labor movement is a reflection of democracy. A drive for union organization has many of the features of a political election campaign. Promises made in the heat of controversy tend to exaggerate the prospects of fulfilment. Grievances prove a ready opening for abusive attack. The smear is a time-honored expedient. These are merely the incidents of democracy in its infancy. For democracy has barely yet been tried.

### Ranks Divided

The labor movement has in its broad aspect also followed a pattern similar to that of politics in democratic society. Three definite trends of thought have developed to dominate the minds of men in their endeavors to solve labor problems. In a general way they fall into three main categories, the right, the centre and the left. The older unions of more highly skilled workers have sought to establish their strength and maintain their bargaining power on a relatively exclusive basis. These organizations tend to preserve their standards by an exclusive membership. They aspire to a position of ascendancy of the crafts subject to their organization. Their aim is not solely to achieve the collective bargain. They emphasize a variety of other union activities such as sick benefits, unemployment insurance, and education. Long experience and practice in the democratic administration of their own affairs has led to the growth of a tradition of responsibility and has won privileges not lightly to be surrendered. Unions of this order tend to be moderate in viewpoint and generally to regard

with distrust any radical tendencies that might dilute the special advantages of their own secured position.

More recently the organization of the industrial union on a broad and inclusive basis has had a powerful impetus on a vast scale. The prime object of this class of organization is to control the whole available supply of labor in certain large scale industries so as to bring to bear the greatest possible concentrated power for the collective bargain. This branch of the labor movement sets no exclusive barriers to membership. It seeks to build up the largest possible membership, so that by financial strength, and control of all labor on the market, it can negotiate bargains of the greatest possible advantage. The success of such organizations depends upon their ability to bring within their control such a large proportion of industrial labor that their strikes may not be readily broken. It is natural that organizations on such a scale and of such a nature will include many conflicting and restive strains. Also because industrial unionism on a large scale is comparatively new, a greater turbulence has marked its initial progress than now appears in the settled order of the craft union.

### Labor in Politics

Both of these branches of the labor movement have actively sought legislation for the protection of their fundamental rights. Groups within the movement have constantly advocated the formation of a political labor party. In the provincial election in Ontario in 1919, the Trades and Labor Congress supported the Farmers Party. The Farmer government under the premiership of Mr. Drury was based upon a political arrangement between Labor and Agriculture. Except for this brief and not wholly satisfactory experiment, the national Labor organizations in Canada have shied away from direct political action. Yet within the labor movement there have always been groups who cling to some form of state socialism as the ultimate solution of their problem. This in their minds implies political action by a labor party. In Great Britain, where industrial workers form a greater proportion of the voting public than in this more agricultural country, socialism is a real objective in many minds. The radical wing of the British labor movement believes that the unions have lost their aggressive spirit, and that only drastic socialistic measures, destructive of the capitalistic system and probably of the craft unions themselves, will gain for labor its due share of national wealth.

Within this socialistic sphere of thinking the communist philosophy finds its ready adherents. The communist believes that democratic institutions as they exist, are the brain child of capitalistic minds, and with election machinery at the mercy of financial interests, no change in the economic system, no matter how just and right that change may be, can be accomplished otherwise than by revolutionary methods. The communist advocates as a final necessity the use of force to overthrow gov-

ernment. For he regards the machinery of government as at present constituted, as an organized oppression that democracy is powerless to destroy. In the meantime the communist seeks to control the trade union movement. He turns every grievance to account. He subtly spreads discontent. He conceals his true identity. He "bores within". Whenever the legitimate aims of labor suffer frustration by the policies of reactionary governments and shortsighted exercise of capitalistic power, conditions become ripe for the rapid spread of communism.

There is no apparent evidence in Canada that state socialism is being brought about by direct political action of a labor party or a socialist party is widely attractive to labor at the present time. Such a movement in Canada must rely upon an uneasy alliance with agriculture. The well tried methods for the protection of labor are the strike and the collective bargain. If industry were to become extensively socialized, these methods would lose much of their effectiveness. A strike against the resources of government would obviously be less effective than a strike against a private employer. A collective bargain with the government would necessarily be a bargain with a power that could substantially dictate the terms. Therefore, unless the government happened to be one dominated perpetually by labor, socialism would appear to be for labor a precarious experiment of considerable risk. The exchange of a serviceable and proven method that gives promise of real future gains, for a theoretical project that labor might not be able to control, at present appears to lack effective appeal.

The laboring man above all takes the realistic view of his rights, his aspirations and his responsibilities. He is therefore not quick to abandon a steadily improving lot for one that might be worse. No one is in a better position to see at close hand the difficulties and peculiar responsibilities and risks of management, and that good management is in his own interests as much as that of his employer. Yet this condition of understanding exists and can only continue to exist as long as labor remains free to organize and protect itself according to its own lights.

The survival of freedom's brilliant light will stand upon the output of industry. Its sustained intensity will derive from a sane and just appreciation of those living associations of laboring men that are now the vital human element in industrial progress.



Eton College has "gone industrial." Tail coated and striped trousered, its students work lathes in spare-time to make anti-tank gun parts.